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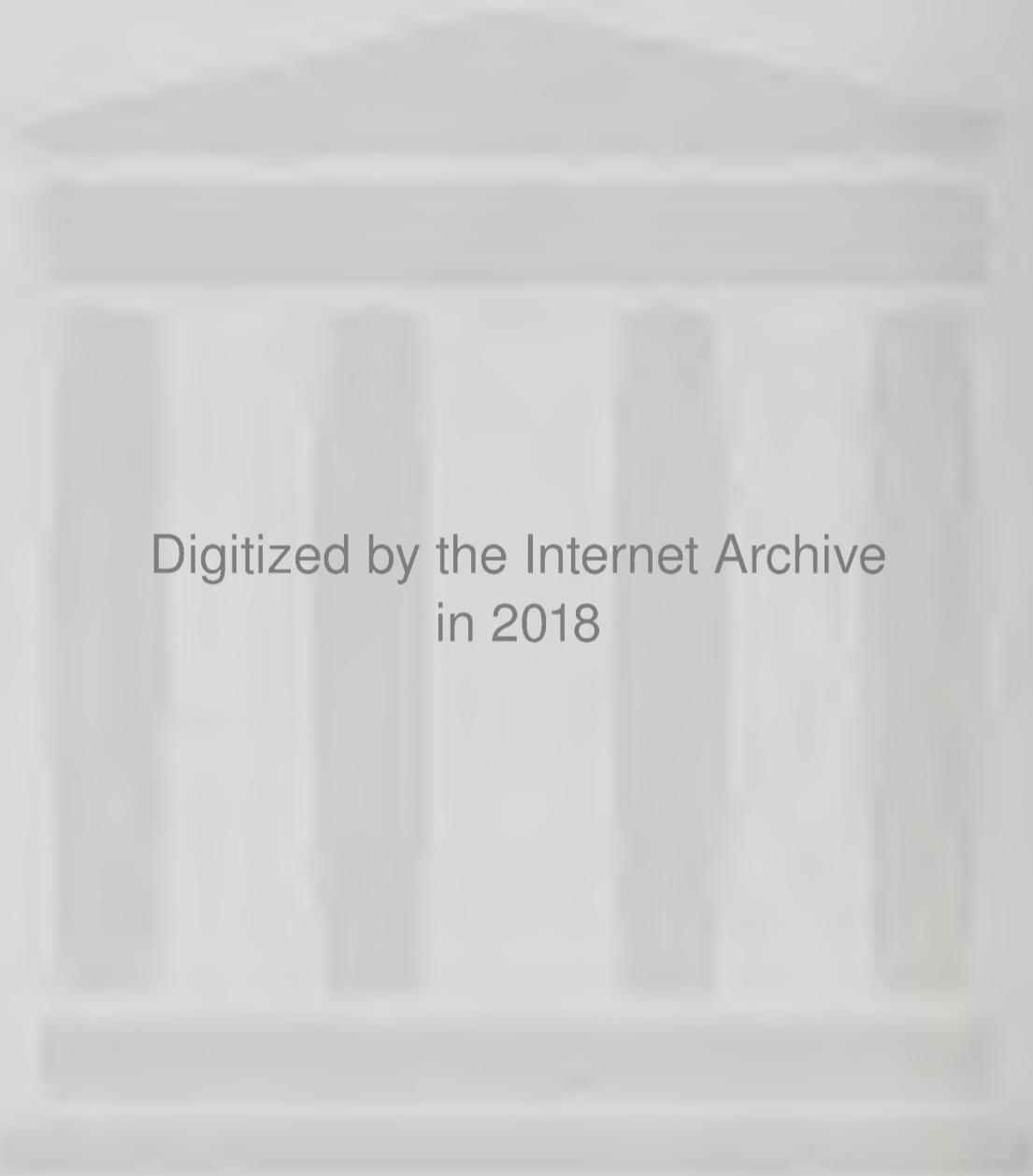
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Ex-Lieutenant Governor
O. H. MANNING,

In whose Honor the town of Manning was named.

Part 1

History of Manning, Iowa

.....giving as nearly as possible a true record of the early surveys that led up to the present location of the town site; the early contentions of the railroad companies; the incorporation of the town and its municipal history; its political, moral, social and business developments and the business enterprises existing at the present time.

Illustrated.

By J. L. ROBB.

Published by BERTHOLD KRAUS.

To Our Friends.

In compiling this history of Manning, we have met with many discouraging problems, and have been compelled to overcome many difficulties; however, we hope and trust—should any occur—the public will overlook the little imperfections, that may have passed our scrutiny.

Heretofore, many enterprises started under the name of "history" have turned out to be only advertising schemes and were composed principally of "business-write-ups", biographies and cuts of those who were willing to pay well for them. This is not our plan. We expect to pay our expenses through the sale of the work, and in order to accomplish this end, we shall endeavor to make it a work of valuable information and record; granting favors to none, and treating subjects only to the extent that may be of interest to the public, and especially, to the coming generation; for the history that treats of the present or recent events may not be of as much interest at the present time as it will in years to come, as history which we help to make, does not appeal to us as such but simply as passing events, however, we shall endeavor to review many interesting accounts of the early history of the town, thus producing a record, that is not only of interest and value at the present time, but will increase in value as the years pass by.

That which will be as valuable in the records as the reading matter, will be the illustrations which will be distributed throughout the work. These will consist of maps, Pictures of the town in 1882, a view of Main street in 1887, a view of Main street at the present time, the fire ruins of 1895, a number of views of the town at the present time, from elevated positions, also, our most prominent buildings, such as the school house and School, and numerous other cuts that space will not permit mentioning.

We hope that the public will not permit themselves to be disappointed in not finding this to be a free will offering but will—if they appreciate our efforts—exhibit their appreciation by giving us a reasonably large subscription, for we trust that all will realize the expense that has already accrued in doing the public a service. What ever you will do for us in this line, will be thankfully received and productive of much encouragement to us.

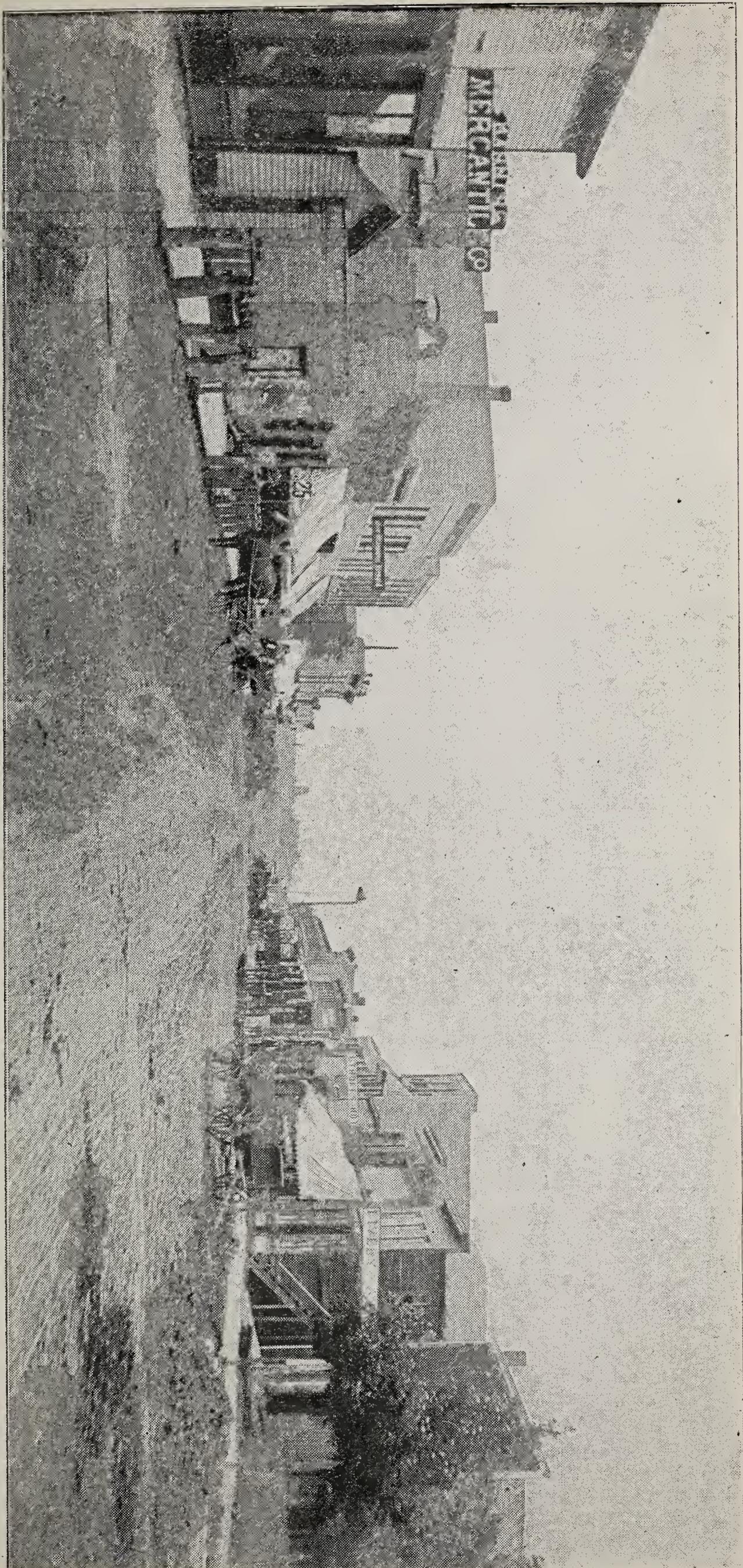
Very Respectfully,

*J. L. Robb.
Berthold Kraus.*

Manning, Iowa, May, 1898.

#45.00 - P.O. 2772 - 1-15-75 History of Manning, Iowa

Main Street, Looking North.



How the Town was Named.



HE "TOWN OF MANNING" was named in honor of Ex-Lieutenant Governor O. H. Manning, who, in 1881, was attorney for the Iowa South-western branch of the C. & N. W. system.

Mr. Manning was born at Albington, Wayne County, Indiana, May 18, 1848. When six years of age his parents moved to Adel, Dallas County, Iowa, where they remained until 1858, when they moved to Linn County, where, O. H. Manning entered Western College preparatory to his matriculation at Cornell College. In 1868 he taught school, and read law in the office of Head & Russel of Jefferson, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and located at Carroll, where he built up an enviable law practice.

He was first honored politically by being elected to the office of County Treasurer, in which capacity he served out one term. In 1875 at the age of 28, he was elected to the Legislature. He was re-elected in 1877, when he was appointed chairman of the House Committee on Rail Roads, and led the movement for the Commissioner Bill, of which he was the author, and which became a law. He made a very brilliant record and surprised his most sanguine friends, by his skill as a leader and strength as a debater. In 1881 he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor in a manner that demonstrated the confidence bestowed in him by his party. This trust was further demonstrated by the handsome majority he received at the coming election. He was installed as Lieutenant Governor January 12, 1882. He was re-nominated and re-elected in 1883. He is the youngest man who has yet served in the presiding chair of the Senate. With his youth he displayed an ability to discharge his duties wisely, while his sense of honor enabled him to discharge them faithfully.

After his term of office expired, he continued the practice of law, and in 1888, moved his law office from Carroll to Council Bluffs. Thus Carroll lost one of the ablest attorneys in western Iowa. He resigned the office of Lieutenant Governor in 1885 and moved to Topeka Kansas to accept the position as Legal Counsel for the Central National

Bank of Topeka. In 1887 the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company induced him to move to Denver and act as its attorney and counsel in the State of Colorado, as it was then building to Denver and making large extensions to its system in Colorado.

Mr. Manning was with the Santa Fe until April 1889, when he moved to Chicago to take charge of the legal interests of a number of Illinois corporations under a fifteen year contract.

He at present resides at No. 3431 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and still retains a lively interest in the vigorous town of Manning, which bears his name.

Rail Road Surveys.

In the spring of 1880, the Chicago & North-western Railway Company wished to extend its system, by running a branch from Carroll to Harlan, and with that object in view, ran a survey and laid its road bed as far as Kirkman. This branch was called the Iowa South-western R.R. About a year after this, in the Autumn of 1881, the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company wished to extend their main line from Marion to Council Bluffs, Iowa. They ran a survey westward until they reached the eastern boundry of Shelby County, where, on running out "feelers", they discovered an obstacle in their way commonly known as the Guthrie Hills. The instruction to the chief engineer had been, to keep about half way between the main lines of the Rock Island and North-western Rail Roads, but in order to pass these hills, they had to go to a great expense for grading, or veer off to the north, which brought them closer to the C. & N. W. than was desirable; so in order to determine the best route to take, a number of surveys was made from near this point.

The base of survey was located near the point where the C. M. & St. P. R. R. now crosses the southern boundry line of Carroll County. The first line was run along the southern line of the county, passing about two hundred yards south of where Samuel Bingham Sr. now lives. It continued down the hollow south of school No. 9 and crossed the C & N. W. branch at nearly the same point where the section line between Sections 30 & 31 of Warren Township intersects the same. This survey was made in the autumn of 1881, but was abandoned on account of the grade necessary to cross the divide between Elk Run Creek and a small tributary to the Nishnabotna River.

In the Spring of 1882 another line was run - where the present right-of-way now is-as far as the east boundry line in Sec. 12 of Warren Township. It then ran nearly due west through Sections 12, 11, 10 & 9, then veered north west through sections 8, 5 & 6, when it changes again and takes a south-westerly direction back and joined what

is now the main line, at the center of section 15 of Iowa Township in Crawford County. G. W. Bennett who was surveyor at this time, helped to run part of this line and is the authority for its location. This survey, however, was abandoned also, as it brought the road too near the C & N. W. and also made it some longer although it presented a much better profile. The chief engineer was acting under instructions, that when he could shorten the route a mile at an extra expense of \$35,000.00, to do so. Had it not been for the Guthrie Hills, the road would probably have run from ten to fifteen miles farther south than it now does. As it now stands, the last survey was the one finally adopted.

How the Town site was Located.

The Western Town Lot Company, anticipating that the crossing of the C & N. W. by the C. M. & St. P. would be where the first survey was made, bought 80 acres of land of Samuel Bingham and started to plat the town lots, which were to be situated on the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 30 in Warren Township. This was abandoned when the first survey was rejected, and O. H. Manning, who was the representative of the Western Town Lot Co., purchased land where the Town of Manning now stands. This land was entered by A. J. Jeffries in 1874, who emigrated to this county in 1872. Mr. Jeffries conveyed the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17 to George Gray June 21, 1881. George Gray then transferred -on the same day- to the Western Town Lot Company the following: "commencing at the N.E. corner of the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T 82, R 36, running S. to the road bed of the C. M & St. P. R. R., thence W. to a point 50 ft. from center of the main line of I. S. W. R. R. bed, thence N. E. parallel with the last named road bed and 50 ft. distant from its center at all points, to N. line of said S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17., T 82, R 36., thence E. along said line no place of beginning." The consideration of the conveyance from Jeffries to Gray was \$3,800.00., and the consideration for the above described parcel of land by conveyance from Gray to the W. T. L. Co., was \$1,500.00. the last transfer included everything between Center St., the C. M & St. P. R. R., and the I. S. W. R.R.

What a contrast between the value of the above described parcel of land then, and that of the present time. But a short time ago, a bare lot with a 25 ft. front was offered for sale at \$1500, the owner refusing to consider an offer for less with any terms. This, if figured out, will make the land worth \$.50 per square foot, or \$.0035 per square inch. Here is a problem: at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills per square inch, what would one acre of Manning's most desirable land be worth?

Rail Road Rivalry.

It was not expected that two competing companies could meet at a common point without one or both resorting to more or less strategy to further their own interests and to gain supremacy. At about the time that the C. M & St. P. was running its lines of survey, the C & N. W. anticipated building a branch from the I. S. W. R. R. to Audubon, and had run three lines of survey; one with a junction near Halbur, running S. by W. through Sections 34 & 35 of Washington Township, and Sections 1, 12, 13, 24 and 26 of Warren Township, where in the last named section it took the course of the present road bed. Another line was run the same as above to Section 12 of Warren Township, there crossed the divide between the two branches of the Nishnabotna River and followed the eastern branch through Sections 7, 17, 20, 28 & 34 of Eden Township. Still another line was run around north of Manning, through Section 16, and striking the present road bed about the N. E. corner of Sec. 21. These first two lines were abandoned as the C. M & St. P. had a previous claim through the second survey; then to force the C. M & St. P. to pay them a large bonus for the right to cross their line, the C. & N. W. started a line of survey at a point near where the section line between sections 17 & 20 intersect it, and run in a zig-zag manner so that the third line of the C. M & St. P. survey could not be run without crossing the third of the C. & N. W.'s. survey nearly half a dozen times.

The C. M & St. P. Ry. Co. was forced to pay the C & N. W. Co. \$38,000. for the right of crossing the branch running to Kirkman which was already constructed. The C. & N. W. had wished to cause the C. M & St. P. more inconveniance and expense through the "Audubon Branch" of the Iowa South-western Rail Road. The C. & N. W. Co. thought by running a previous survey they could demand of the C. M. & St. P. a bonus for the right to cross. In this they were mistaken, for the strict interpretation of the law read--the company that had laid a part of its road bed, another company was barred from crossing that part of the line that was in process of construction without paying a reasonable sum for the right, which crossing must be granted by the other company, for no company can prevent another from laying its road across theirs; although the company that is doing the crossing is liable for the damages incurred on the other company as well as a reasonable bonus; so on the 14th of May, 1881, the C. M & St. P. Ry. Co. run a third survey which intersected the third survey of the C. & N. W. The night of May, 14th, about three hundred men and teams, suddenly made their appearance and pitched their tents on the hill just west of town. They immediately set to designate the right of way, as laid out according to their third survey, and by morning there was several miles of way thus designated and the men commenced grading and laying the track.



Town of Manning, Looking North

By this bit of strategy the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. compelled the C. & N.W. to either straighten out their track or pay a heavy bonus, which was most gracefully conformed with, in the former requirements.

After the C. M. & St. P. had gained their right of way, the C. & N. W. decided that the curve required to connect the "Audubon Branch" with the "Kirkman Branch" would be too small at 300 feet, so concluded to make it 1500 feet by making a junction about 250 feet north of where the C. M. & St. P. intersected the "Kirkman Branch." This necessitated their crossing the C. M. & St. P's. right of way, and for which the latter charged the C. & N. W. the same sum that the C. & N. W. had demanded of them for crossing the "Kirkman Branch." So the C. M. & St. P. virtually crossed the C. & N. W. track without, as is usually the case, having to pay a heavy bonus, although the latter had previous claim. The "Audubon Branch" was built in 1882.

The Milwaukee.

Some objections were raised against the location of the station grounds at Manning, on account of the topography of the country. If a station be made at all the road bed would have to be raised quite a number of feet, and the depot would have to be located at the center of a curve with a grade on both sides. Another objection was that the company owned no other land than their right of way, and would have to buy the same of individual parties. To overcome these contingencies, the town of Manning had a committee appointed to confer with the officials of the road at Marion and, if possible, secure the location of its depot grounds here instead of placing them at Warrick, which was located about two miles east. The result of the interview was, that the company agreed to put in a station and freight yards, providing that the town pay them a bonus of \$5,000, with which to buy the grounds. The town accepted this proposition, and on September the 5th.

Voted a Bond of \$5,000.

The C. & N. W. Co. was notified of this action, and by their attorneys, Hubbard & Clark of Cedar Rapids, sued out an injunction in the district court, enjoining the mayor and town council from turning the money over to the C. M. & St. P. Ry. company, or in any way disposing of it.

The notices were served on the above named officers the evening of September 26, 1882. This action on the part of the C. & N. W. aroused the antagonism of the entire town, which expressed its indignation by offering to draw up a mutual agreement to boycott the C. &

N. W. Co. for two years. This threat, however, was never carried out.

The trial of

The Case Against the Town,

came up in the fall term of court before Judge J. R. Reed; G. W. Makepeace of Manning and J. Dadue, attorney for the Milwaukee, appeared for the Trustees and asked for a change of venue. A change being granted, the case was carried to the U. S. District Court of the southern district of Iowa, which convened at Council Bluffs, with Judge McCreery presiding. During the course of the trial, in the spring of 1882, the people of Manning demanded of the C. & N. W. a crossing at the end of 3rd street, which the company refused. This compelled the farmers living north and west to follow the section line roads cross the C. M. & St. P. and C. & N. W. and approach the town from the south. This refusal, again aggravated the people of Manning, who, in order to show their good will towards the C. M. & St. P. and to assist in securing a station and yards in the town and, possibly, to spite the C. & N. W., held a mass meeting, at which they took up a subscription to be due in nine months, and which was to take the place of the bond for \$5,000, that the town had voted September 5th. With this subscription as a basis, a number of subscribers gave their individual notes and borrowed \$3,000, which the C. M. & St P. Ry. company accepted. The company then located their station and laid out the freight yards. To show their indignation, the people of Manning entered into a compact, by which nearly all of the business men bound themselves not to ship any goods or produce over the C. & N. W. system for a period of one year, unless the C. & N. W. Ry. company would consent to the withdrawal of the suit without further cost to the town. The C. & N. W. Ry. company finally withdrew and the case was settled in June 1883. With this ended the rail-road war between the two companies at this point.

The Milwaukee Bridge and Trestle.

The C. M. & St. P. bridge and trestle across the Nishnabotna river and valley, was completed June 1, 1882, and cost the company \$11,000. The entire lenght of the trestle—as first constructed—was 1150 feet, including two wooden trusses over the C. & N. W. tracks. In the autumn of 1897, the C. M. & St. P. Ry. company filled in 510 feet of the trestle work at the east end, and 100 feet at the west end. This necessitated their changing the course of the Nishnabotna river, which crossed their right of way at the east end of the trestle. The course of the river was changed by digging a ditch along the right of way of the C. & N. W. thus cutting out the bend, straightening the

water course and improving the condition of the highway on the south side of the road.

By filling in the trestle-work, the road bed was made firmer and safer and the trestle-work was reduced to 540 feet, with two iron girders, one spanning the new channel of the Nishnabotna river and the other the C. & N.W. track. There is now 1140 feet of "fill" and 540 feet of trestle-work and iron girders. The first passenger train was run over the road July 14, 1882, while the depot was not completed till October of that year.

The depot, freight yards, etc., of the C. & N. W. were constructed the summer of 1881, thus giving it the advantage of 11 months uncompleted traffic. The first trains were run over the road September 10, 1881. The cars used for passenger accommodation were common box cars with seats nailed to the sides and windows cut out above them.

Incorporation.

In compliance with the law, as it read at that time, the proper course had been pursued by way of applying to the courts for an order, authorizing the people of Manning to hold an election for the purpose of deciding whether a majority were in favor or against incorporation, which, if carried, would give them an independent city government. The following entries made in the court docket will serve to show the course pursued and necessary to obtain incorporation:

APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION.

STATE OF IOWA, }
CARROLL COUNTY } ss.

Be it remembered, that at a term of the Circuit Court, within and for the County and State aforesaid, begun and holden at the court house in Carroll City, on the 19th day of June, A. D., 1892, Hon. C. F. Loofborrow, sole Judge of the Circuit Court in and for the 13th Judicial District of said State, presiding. On the 6th day of said term, it being the 24th day of January, A. D., 1892, among other, the following proceedings were had done and entered of record, to-wit:

In the matter of the Incorporation of the Town of Manning:—

Now, to-wit, on the 24th day of January, A. D., 1882, this cause comes on for hearing, and G. W. Makepeace, Esq., appearing forthwith, for the Town of Manning, and the petition for Incorporation of said town being presented, properly signed, and accompanied by proper plats, from which it appears the land sought to be incorporated into said Town of Manning, is as follows, to-wit: All of section seventeen (17) and east $\frac{1}{4}$ section eighteen (18) and north one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of section twenty (20) and northeast one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the northeast one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of section nineteen (19), township eighty-two (82) north, range thirty-six (36) west, of the fifth (5) principal meridian; all in Carroll

county, Iowa, and praying that commissioners be appointed by this court to hold an election on the question of incorporation of said town.

Therefore, it is ordered by the court that N. F. Spear, M. W. Moody, Alex. Young, J. G. Wolf and S. L. Wilson be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of holding said election, and they are ordered to report to this court the result thereof.

Commissioners Organization.

In compliance with the law in such cases made and provided, and in obedience to the above order of the Circuit Court of Carroll county, Iowa, the above named commissioners, appointed to hold an election for the purpose of the incorporation of the Town of Manning, Iowa, held a meeting at the MONITOR office, in Manning, Iowa, and organized by the election of S. L. Wilson as president of the board and J. G. Wolf secretary. On motion of A. Young it was voted to hold an election for the incorporation of the Town of Manning, on Friday, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1882, at the office of Wolf & Nodle, in Manning, Iowa. On motion the meeting adjourned.

Election Call.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an order from the Circuit Court of Carroll County, Ia., dated January 25, 1882, an election will be held on Friday, the 17th day of February, 1882, at the office of Wolf & Nodle, in Manning, Iowa, for the purpose of voting on the question of the incorporation of Manning, Iowa, said town to compose the following desired territory, to-wit: * * * as described in the petition to the said court, a description and plat of which are on file in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, and that the poles be open on the said day at the said place of polling at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m., and will continue till 6 o'clock p. m.

Board of commissioners appointed by said court, January 24, 1882, to hold said election. { N. F. SPEAR, J. G. WOLF,
A. YOUNG, M. MOODY,
S. L. WILSON.

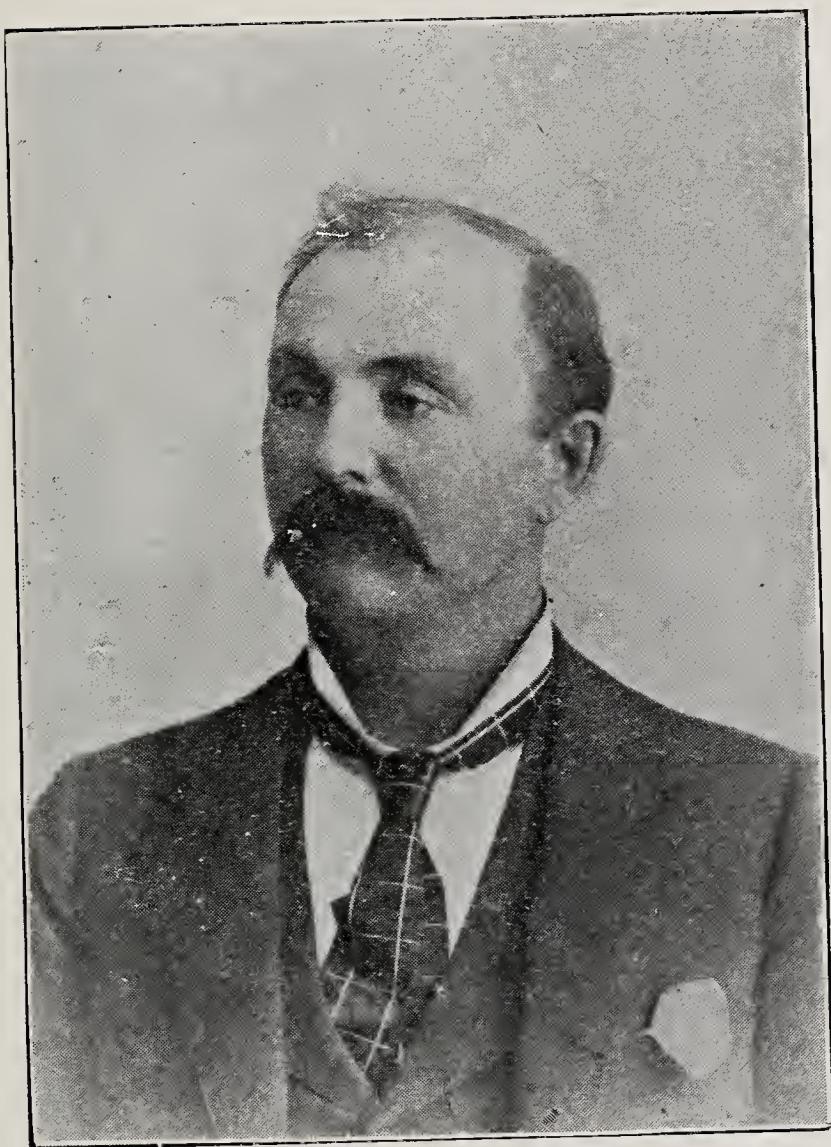
Ballot on Incorporation.

On the 17th day of February, 1882, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., the above appointed commissioners did hold an election to decide on the incorporation of the Town of Manning. The result of the above ballot was that there were 171 votes cast in favor of incorporation and 4 votes against said incorporation, the judges thus declaring that there was a majority in favor of said incorporation. * * * It is therefore ordered * * and the same is hereby declared to be the "Incorporated Town of Manning, Iowa."

In testimony whereof, I, William Lynch, Jr., clerk of the Circuit Court in and for said County of Carroll, herewith set my hand and affix the seal of said Circuit Court, at Carroll, Iowa, this 18th day of February, 1882.

[SEAL]

W. M. LYNCH, JR.,
Clerk of Circuit Court.



G. W. LAFLAR

Notice of Election of Town Officers.

Notice is hereby given that an election of the qualified voters of the Incorporated Town of Manning, Iowa, will be held at the office of Wolfe & Nodle, in Manning, on Friday, March 10, 1882, for the purpose of electing the following officers of said town, to-wit: One Mayor, one Recorder and six Trustees.

Dated at Manning, Iowa, February 23, 1882.

[Signed] BOARD OF COM. OF ELECTION.

Now that the people of Manning had a local city government, it was necessary that there be an election held to fill the various offices in-



FIRST DWELLING HOUSE ERECTED IN MANNING.

The house was built—where it now stands—by John Ferguson in the autumn of 1881. The property is now owned and occupied by H. G. A. Brunnier.

stituted by the court. In compliance with the foregoing order, an election was held on Friday, March 10, 1882, for the purpose of electing a Mayor, Recorder and six Councilmen. This being

The First Municipal Election

of the town, we will trace the history of the campaign back a week or two before the election in order to show the people of to-day a little of the “spleen” and “backbone” that the politicians of those days exhibited.

We are indebted to the Manning MONITOR, dated March 2, 1882, for the following:

POLITICS IN MANNING.

The Strife For Power.—Two Nominations Made For Town Officers.—“The Makepeace Party Try to Steal a March” and are Set Back by a Mass Convention.

Immediately upon the settlement of the question of incorporation, the people of Manning began to cast about to see who would serve them best in the capacity of town officials. On the day of the election for incorporation it was very generally agreed that a convention should be held on last Saturday evening to select a ticket, but long before that date a few choice spirits got together in Lawyer Makepeace's office and made up a slate and appointed last Thursday evening to hold a caucus. It could not be kept a secret, of course, but when the time came those best informed rushed together and in less than ten minutes the nominations were made and the hall was cleared. By diligent inquiry it was learned that one George Washington(?) Makepeace!! was put at the head of the ticket and a number of very excellent citizens were made to "play second fiddle" to boost him into office. To say that many if not all of them were ashamed of the position in which they had been placed, is drawing it mild. Nor are they all responsible for being in bad company; but some are, and sought to be put there. The people quietly talked the matter over and on Saturday evening came together to the number of one hundred or more and deliberately set about the formation of a ticket that should command the respect and confidence of the community. S. L. Wilson called the meeting to order and nominated Seth Smith, chairman, and J. B. Ingledue was chosen secretary. The following resolution was adopted by the convention, viz:

RESOLVED, That all persons who take part in these proceedings hereby bind themselves honestly and faithfully to support the nominees of this convention.

Notwithstanding this resolution, nearly all the nominees of the former caucus persisted in voting in this mass convention for themselves as they were not fully satisfied with their former nominations and sought to strengthen it a little.

THE CLIMAX.

Another Caucus held by the Makepeace-Gestenberg Party, on Sunday ! ! !—The Fine-Haired-Head-Piece-Knocked-off and Mr. J. R. Benson Placed at the Top, while one of the Managers, who was Crowded off in the First Draw, Turns a Lucky Card in the New Deal.

The principal part of last Sunday was consumed by the sore-heads, who were so badly cleaned out at the Saturday night convention, in gathering their demoralized forces from the bush, and reorganizing the fight. The signal for a new conclave was the loud tones of anguish and cries of desperation which were heard from one of the defeated, as he

raved and tore his hair and smacked his clenched fists, and swore. The gathering was not large but very loud. After long deliberation it was the unanimous voice of the caucus that the exalted Curly Head of the ticket was responsible for the unpleasant aroma which drove good people from its support, and with many regrets from Gestenberg, that devoted head was placed under the guillotine and the fatal blade dropped. While the lifeless carcass of George Washington Makefuss was yet warm, the name of a new candidate was proposed and, amidst great rejoicings, Mr. Benson was declared to be the original, unanimous and final choice of the invincibles. The caucus then selected several committees to see that every thing was done that should be done to secure success. Three parties were appointed to get tickets printed. The lifeless body of G. "Wash." was reanimated by his selection to go to Council Bluffs to negotiate for the printing of 500 tickets on tinted paper. Spear was dispatched to Carroll to have 500 for immediate distribution, and another committee was to go to Des Moines to take some notes on how they run elections in that city, and get some more tickets.

A few of the personal letters of the candidates might be of interest, but the lack of space prohibits their publication. We give below the pole at the above election as it appears in the court docket. This list contains—with but very few exceptions—every eligible voter in the town at that time.

1	T. N. Welch	71	Frank Evans	141	N J Smith
2	Herbert Hoffmann	72	B F Bruner	142	J G Lowe
3	J. A. Wingert	73	Chas Parker	143	W O Tingle
4	Nic Shilling	74	J J Ferguson	144	Mathias Hoffmann
5	F. Brent	75	G Thompson	145	C T Calison
6	S. D. Priest	76	R N Ross	146	Philip Ehernhard
7	W. W. Hews	77	W L Priest	147	Wm Schoop
8	N. F. Spear	78	J M Turner	148	Henry Siem
9	T. C. Gestenberg	79	Geo C Hunt	149	Galen Wheelen
10	Peter Vanrheen	80	Miles Woolman	150	Wm Webbs
11	C. L. Casper	81	B M Jones	151	Geo F Cameron
12	Merrill Hutchins	82	E Woolcot	152	Jno Robinson
13	Geo. Baker	83	W E West	153	Jacob Nodle
14	Morgan Hensley	84	W A Heinzmann	154	A J Weatherly
15	E W Hamilton	85	I W Collamore	155	L D Palmer
16	S L Wilson	86	O E Dutton	156	B I Salinger
17	M W Moody	87	J S Ferguson	157	C W Doty
18	J B Ingledue	88	R R Williams	158	E S Blazer
19	John Stillians	89	C A Vaughn	159	Jno Mark
20	B B Cavanaugh	90	Lawrence Boysen	160	J G Wolfe
21	Angus Baden	91	Jno Hoffmann	161	B H Lathrop
22	H Parish	92	B B Lee	162	C E Preo
23	Seth Smith	93	W H H Wilson	163	F E Grant
24	M M Parish	94	G M Funk	164	John Jeffries
25	J A Richie	95	T G Bostic	165	J W Martin
26	Claus Stoly	96	Chris Grube	166	David Hamer.
27	Hans Matthiessen	97	A W Gates	167	W G McCarthy
28	Lewis Schultze	98	H W Davy	168	I W Collimore
29	J S Wilson	99	Horrace Foot	169	F W Arney
30	E F Frazer	100	G M Dailey	170	W P Gardner
31	J P Jenson	101	H Stocker	171	R C Johnson
32	W E Heitmann	102	O P Runels	172	E L Thompson
33	B F Logan	103	F P Burley	173	W M Lowry
34	Chas Brent	104	Jas Matteson	174	R L Zane
35	Geo Ingerham	105	Benj West	175	H N Marsh
36	Jno Hire	106	Chas Hiteman	176	Mike Kane
37	J J Hudson	107	E Bailey	177	F E West
38	W J Burley	108	J L Nickum	178	Chas Duke

39	A L Wright	109	F A Macomber	179	Chas Knox
40	P N Brown	110	G W Gilbert	180	S E Hutchens
41	H Bell	111	E B Wilson	181	G M Barber
42	T S McKinna	112	A M Simms	182	John Dwyer
43	H B Cronkhite	113	G L Condron	183	Henry Retner
44	C F Slocum	114	J R Benson	184	Wm McPeck
45	B F Wood	115	E M Knox	185	Barton Brown
46	U S Heffelfinger	116	L Huffman	186	Robt C Bitner
47	Paul Winter	117	H A Budd	187	Geo May
48	Ira F Courtrite	118	Owen Franks	188	Jno Albert.
49	John S McQuaid	119	F. H. Long	189	G W McCarthy
50	Geo Barnes	120	Patrick Lane	190	Wm Chatman
51	B J White	121	A Ross	191	J E Evans
52	Jno Wingert	122	M S Gunn	192	Joseph Loch
53	F Sailer	123	C Palmer	193	Herman Baden
54	Hiram Kendall	124	Robert Morrow	194	J F Ryan
55	Wm Tingle	125	W C Laflar	195	G Hardenhoff
56	J G VanValkenberg	126	G W Moore	196	A Young
57	W E Guild	127	S B McClain	197	Wm R Lantz
58	Jno Cillony	128	Geo L Bellows	198	Samuel Agens
59	P A Emery	129	B F Brown	199	H Engleman
60	L E Arney	130	L M Conklin	200	A C Arnold
61	W F Smith	131	Sidney Desmond	201	E H Tucker
62	E F Bell	132	Fred Wilkins	202	Jno Taylor
63	Geo Makepeace	133	Frank Phillips	203	Geo Ragel
64	J F Heinzman	134	M B Freelove	204	Wm Sherlock
65	Mearit Winter	135	Byron E Wheelen	205	Pat Callopy
66	Henry Efferts	136	Hiram Chapman	206	C E Wilber
67	C W Courtney	137	A M Robertson	207	J W Bemrose
68	A C Gaylord	138	Snmuel Hunter	208	Peter Loes
69	R F Tidd	139	C J Maxwell	209	C Tower
70	L C Taylor	140	C S Davidson		

Official Report

At an election held at the office of Wolfe & Nodle, in Manning, Carroll County, State of Iowa, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1882, there were cast two hundred and nine votes for the office of Mayor, of which J. W. Collimore had one hundred and twenty-two and John R. Benson had eighty-two.

For the office of Recorder, two hundred and one were cast, of which Geo. E. Hunt received one hundred and ten votes.

For the office of Assessor there were cast one hundred and ninety-two votes, of which Byron E. Whealen had ninety-eight votes and J. B. Ingledue had ninety-four votes.

For the office of Trustee or Councilman there were cast twelve hundred and ninety-two votes, of which Henry Hoffmann had ninety-five votes, J. G. Wolf had ninety-six votes, W. E. Heitman had eighty-seven, N. F. Spear had ninety-two votes, M. B. Freelove had seventy-seven votes, M. W. Moody had ninety-two votes, J. M. Turner had one hundred and sixteen votes, P. A. Emery had one hundred and fourteen, R. F. Tidd had one hundred and fifteen, J. S. Wilson had one hundred and sixteen. J. L. McQuaid had one hundred and thirteen and Mathias Hoffmann had one hundred and nine votes. There were thirty-four scattering votes.

A true return.

N. F. SPEAR, M. W. MOODY,
Judges of Election.

J. G. WOLFE, S. L. WILSON,
Clerks of Election.



A. K. RESNER, M. D.

Result of The Election

was as follows:—

MAYOR.	I. W. Collimore	122
"	John Benson.....	82
RECORDER.	W. F. Smith.....	110
"	G. E. Hunt.....	91
ASSESSOR.	Byron E. Whealen.....	98
"	J. B. Ingledue	94
TRUSTEES.	P. A. Emery.....	114
"	J. M. Turner.....	116
"	R. F. Tidd.....	115
"	J. L. McQuaid.....	113
"	J. S. Wilson.....	116
"	Mathias Hoffmann.....	109
"	Henry Hoffmann.....	95
"	J. G. Wolfe.....	96
"	N. F. Spear.....	92
"	M. W. Moody	92
"	M. B. Freelove.....	77



BLOCK FIVE, FACING MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

This view was taken about 1885, and is reproduced from a photograph now in the possession of Dr. T. S. McKenna.

Official Register.

The officers of the town from the time of the installation of the above named up till the present administration, are—as near as can be ascertained—as follows:

1882.—Mayor, J W Collimore; recorder, George C Hunt; treasurer, O E Dutton; councilmen, J M Turner, N F Spear, P A Emery, M Hoffmann, J L McQuaid and R F Tidd; assessor, Byron E Whealen; marshal, H Chapman.

1883.—Mayor, J W Martin; recorder, H M Morsch; treasurer, O E Dutton; councilmen, Geo C Hunt, V Roush, U L Patton, E M Funk, Ely Sharp and William Schoop; marshal, J B Barnes; street commissioner, J. C Engleman.

1884.—Mayor, J W Martin; recorder, W K Lindsay; treasurer, D W Sutherland; councilmen, E M Funk, U L Patton, V Roush, Ely Sharp, William Schoop and W J Marrow; marshal, J P Arp.

1885.—Mayor, W F Carpenter; recorder, W K Lindsay; treasurer, G M Barber; councilmen, W C Henshaw, C Grube, E M Funk, U L Patton, W J Marrow and William Schoop; marshal, Frank Blair; assessor, Jos Matteson.

1886.—Mayor, W F Carpenter; [resigned in autumn and W J Marrow appointed] recorder, E T Palmer, [resigned and Geo Tank appointed]; treasurer, A T Bennett; councilmen, William Schoop, O E Dutton, U L Patton, W C Henshaw, J W Martin and C Grube [resigned and H D Radeleff appointed]; street commissioner, Nels McCarthy; marshal, Frank Blair; assessor, Jas Matteson.

1887.—Mayor, C D Dewing; recorder, E C Perry; treasurer, A T Bennett; councilmen, J W Martin, H D Radeleff, J L Ives, U L Patton, O E Dutton and W H Schoop.

1888.—Mayor, C D Dewing; recorder, E C Perry; treasurer, A T Bennett; councilmen, H D Radeleff, J L Ives, O E Dutton, W H Schoop, U L Patton and R R Williams.

1889.—Mayor, J W Marrow; recorder, R W Anderson; treasurer, A T Bennett; councilmen, U L Patton, H D Radeleff, J L Ives, R R Williams. Chris Grube and J L Wilson; assessor, J B Ingledue.

1890.—Mayor, J M Ferguson; recorder, R W Anderson; treasurer, A T Bennett; councilmen, U L Patton, L E Stanton, Chris Grube, J L Wilson, W H Schoop and H D Radeleff; assessor, Fred Miller.

1891.—Mayor, J M Ferguson; recorder, F L Shumaker; councilmen, C Grube, J L Wilson, W H Schoop, H D Radeleff, H C Crawford and P M Loes.

1892.—Mayor, J M Ferguson [resigned in the summer and G W Laflar was appointed]; recorder, Peter Stephany; councilmen, W H Schoop, H D Radeleff, John T Jay, P M Loes, Chris Grube and L E Stanton.

1893.—Mayor, G W Laflar; recorder, H Miller, councilmen, J T Jay, P M Loes, Chris Grube, L E Stanton, C H Reinholdt and J A Mills.

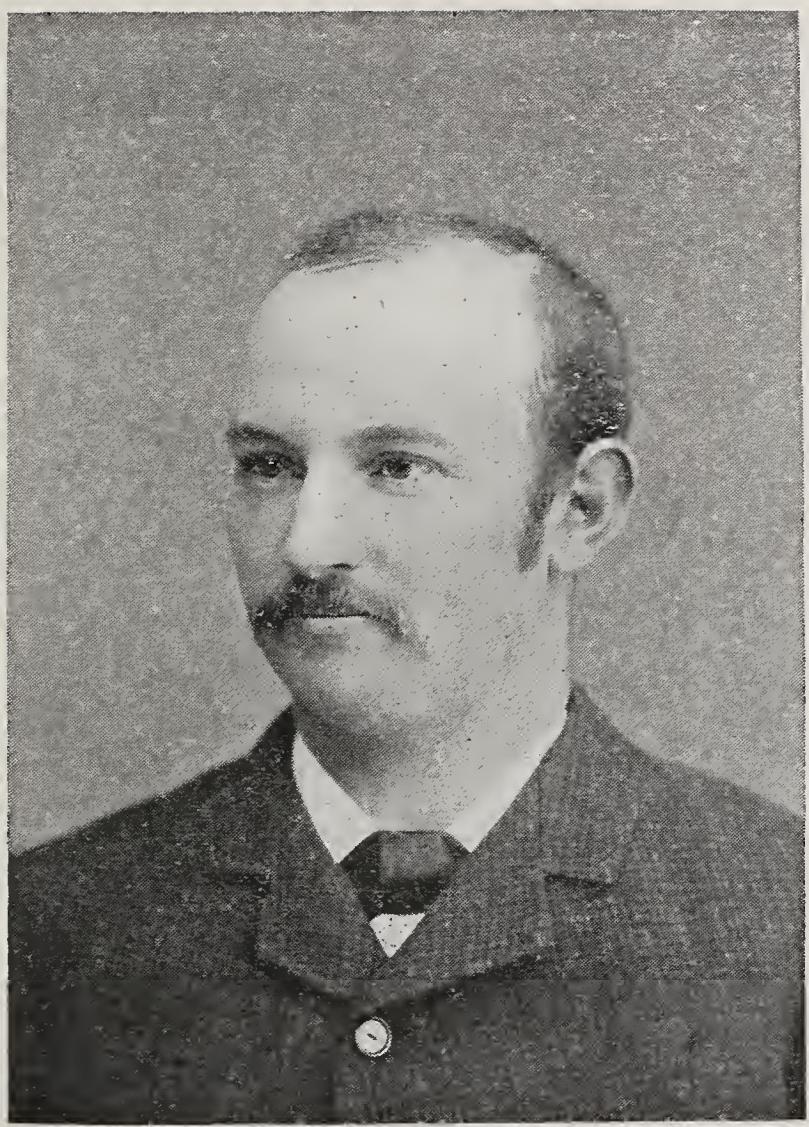
1894.—Mayor, H Brunnier; recorder, Peter Stephany; councilmen, Chris Grube, L E Stanton, C H Reinholdt, J A Mills, J T Jay and John Hoffmann.

1895.—Mayor, L E Stanton; recorder, Peter Stephany; councilmen, C H Reinholdt, J A Mills, J T Jay, John Hoffmann, Clint Bennett and Chris Grube.

1896.—Mayor, H Brunnier; recorder, Julius Ruge; councilmen, J T Jay, John Hoffmann, Clint Bennett, Chris Grube, C H Reinholdt and U L Patton.

1897.—Mayor, H Brunnier, recorder, Julius Ruge; treasurer, Geo Tank; councilmen, Clint Bennett [resigned and E K Johnson elected to fill vacancy], W B Parrott, U L Patton, C H Reinholdt, J Hoffmann and Chris Grube.

1898.—Mayor, Fred Miller; recorder, Julius Ruge, treasurer, William Wehrmann; councilmen, W B Parrott, U L Patton, E K Johnson, C H Reinholdt, J Hoffmann and Chris Grube.



HENRY HOFFMANN

Town Council.

As we have traced the various town councils and officers through the history of Manning, we will give the report of the first meeting, in which is vested the law and order making body of our little city.

Dated March 6, 1882.

"On Saturday evening last the council elect of Manning met at the office of the Monitor, all being present except recorder Smith. S. L. Wilson, notary public, administered the oath of office and mayor Callamore called the council to order. The trustees then began to cast lots for the length of term that each should serve, which resulted in Turner and McQuaid for three years, Wilson and Hoffmann for two years and Emery and Tidd for one year. Turner, Wilson and Emery were appointed a committee on town ordinances, with power to employ assistance in drafting the same. McQuaid and Tidd were named as a committee to procure a book for the use of the council, and Tidd and Hoffmann a committee to secure a place of meeting and mayor's office. The council took an informal ballot on the amount of liscense to be paid by saloons, which showed the average opinion to be \$293, so liscense was fixed at \$300, to be paid semi-annually in advance, and the bond of the saloon keeper fixed at \$1000 for the non-violation of law."

For the benefit and enlightenment of the public we give a syllabus of all the ordinances up to date, that no one may be ignorant of the laws of the town. We give the various subjects covered by these ordinances, so that should any one be especially interested in any one ordinance, they can easly determine by the heading whether they are brought in contact with the same, and can easly obtain information by applying to the mayor for the ordinance book and reading the law in question.

ORDINANCES.

Ordinance 1. An Ordinance defining the boundries, fixing the style of ordinance and establishing the seal of incorporation.

SEC. 1. The boundries of the town shall be the same as those named in the petition for incorporation now on file in the clerks office in Carroll county, state of Iowa.

SEC. 2. The style of ordinance shall be as follows: Be it ordained by the council of the incorporated town of Manning.

SEC. 3. The seal of the incorporated town of Manning shall be as follows: There shall be inscribed in the circle the words "Incorporated Town of Manning", and in the center the word "Iowa,"

Ordinance 2. An ordinance providing for the election of town officers. Setting the day of election on the first Monday in March of each year.

- Ordinance 3.* An ordinance defining the duties of town officers.
- Ordinance 4.* Fixing the compensation of officers.
- Ordinance 5.* Fixing the time for regular meetings of the council.
- Ordinance 6.* Defining the manner of commencing actions.
- Ordinance 7.* To regulate licenses.
- Ordinance 8.* Liscensing shows, theaters, concerts and performances.

Ordinance 9. Liscensing billiard, pool and similar tables.

The amount of liscense shall be \$10 a year, for each table. The hours for the running of those tables being between 5 a. m. and 10 p.m. The same shall be closed all day Sunday and gambling shall not be allowed at any time.

Ordinance 10. Liscencing and regulating ten pin and bowling alleys.

The ordinance reads the same as ordinance No. 9 relating to running hours, gambling, and closing on Sunday.

Ordinance 11. Liscensing shooting galleries at \$ 5per month, with no time or gambling restrictions.

Ordinance 12. Liscensing and regulating auctioneers, transient merchants, peddlers and hawkers.

Ordinance 13. Regulating the sale of beer and wine.

The city liscense for running a saloon or selling intoxicating liquor shall be \$300 a year. The hours for opening shall be between 5 a. m and 10 p. m. on week days only.

Ordiance 14. Defining misdemeanors and fixing the punishment thereof.

This ordinance includes, usage of profane or obscene language, gambling, boistrouness, assaults, selling of obscene literature or pictures making lewd exposure of his person in public, drunkenness, quarreling in public places, willful violation of the town ordinances, immoderate driving of stock teams and misusage of the same, unlawful obstruction of highway and dangerous unguarded exposures along same, careless handling of fire arms, false fire alarm, the placing of dead animals, filth and other nuisances on the property of another or in the road, the injuring of town or private property, vagrants or beggars, resistance of officers, and the unlawful storage of hay.

Ordinances 1 to 14 inclusive were passed May 22, 1882.

Ordinance 15. For the protection of property against fire,

This ordinance relates to the safe construction of chimneys, fire boxes, stove pipes and keeping in repair the same as well as stoves and fire places, and the starting and care of fires.

Ordinance 16. Prohibiting the running at large of stock.

Ordinane 17. Liscensing drays and teamsters.

AMENDMENT TO ORDINANCE 17. Prohibiting the transfer of wares,

merchandise or goods belonging to other parties, without a transfer or drayman's license.

Passed June 20, 1890.

Ordinance 18. Providing for hitching animals of burden.

It would be advisable to not only become familiar with this ordinance, but also with the laws of the state on this subject. It would avoid many accidents and much litigation, as well as financial embarrassments.

Ordinance 19. The taxing of dogs.

This includes the marshal's duty regarding the violation of this law and the fine for same, also the killing of dogs.

Ordinance 20. Regulating the obstruction of streets and alleys.

Ordinance 21. An ordinance to define and punish certain offenses which are: The placing of straw, paper or rubbish on the street, or discharging of fire arms in street, alley or public place.

Ordinances 15 to 21 inclusive were passed May 25, 1882.

Ordinance 22. Establishing and regulating the office of street commissioner.

Passed July 17, 1882.

AMENDMENT TO ORDINANCE 22. Establishing the regulation of street commissioner. Passed Feb. 1, 1886.

Ordinance 23. Requiring certain residents to perform labor on the street and alley of the town. This provides for the working out of the poll tax of all resident able bodied men between the age of 20 and 50 years.

Ordinance 24. Regulating the sale of beer and wine.

This ordinance varies but little from ordinance 13 and as it is repeated by ordinance 26, we will not state the change.

Passed Feb. 6, 1883.

Ordinance 25. Regulating side walks on Main street.

Passed April 1, 1883.

Ordinance 26. Regulating the sale of beer and wine.

This ordinance provides that the parties licensed shall pay \$300 per year, quarterly, in advance, and shall put up a bond for \$1000 with acceptable surety and that in addition to the payment of a fine for the violation of this ordinance he shall forfeit \$100, for each offense which sum may be recovered by ordinary legal proceedings. The maximum and minimum fines were placed at \$100 and \$10, with costs.

The section stipulating to whom liquor might be sold and the opening and closing hour were the same as in ordinance 13.

Passed April 16, 1883.

Ordinance 27. To establish a plan of reference for the street and alley of the town of Manning, Iowa.

Ordinance 28. To establish the Grade of Main Street, Ordinances 27 and 28 were passed June 18, 1883.

Ordinance 29. To establish a night police, passed January 7, 1884.

Ordinance 30. Regulating the burial or removal of the bodies of deceased persons.

Passed October 6, 1884.

Ordinance 31. To license temperance bar keepers.

This placed the license for selling temperance drinks at \$15 per month payable, in advance.

Passed December 3, 1884.

AMENDMENT TO ORDINANCE 31. Changing the rate of license for the sale of temperance drinks from \$15 to \$12.50.

Passed April 5, 1886.

Ordinance 32. To govern plumbers.

Ordinance 33. Governing the consumers of water.

Ordinances 32 and 33 were passed May 5, 1885.

Ordinance 34. Authorizing the working of prisoners committed for violation of the town ordinances.

Passed December 8, 1885.

Ordinance 35. To regulate dancing.

No person shall exercise the business or calling of running a public dance of any kind between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

Passed June 17, 1886.

Ordinance 36. Providing for the removal of all refuse weeds and other rubbish from the streets and alleys.

Passed April 25, 1887.

Ordinance 37. Prohibiting the burial of the dead within the incorporated limits, of the town of Manning.

Passed May 3, 1888.

Ordinance 38. Creating a fire limit, or prohibiting the erection of buildings and additions upon certain ground in the town of Manning, Iowa, unless the outer walls thereof are made of certain materials, and providing for the removal of buildings and additions erected contrary to such prohibition.

Passed May 26, 1891.

Ordinance 39. Prohibiting the disturbance of the peace by disorderly and unlawful conduct in certain places of business and in other places in the incorporated town of Manning, Iowa.

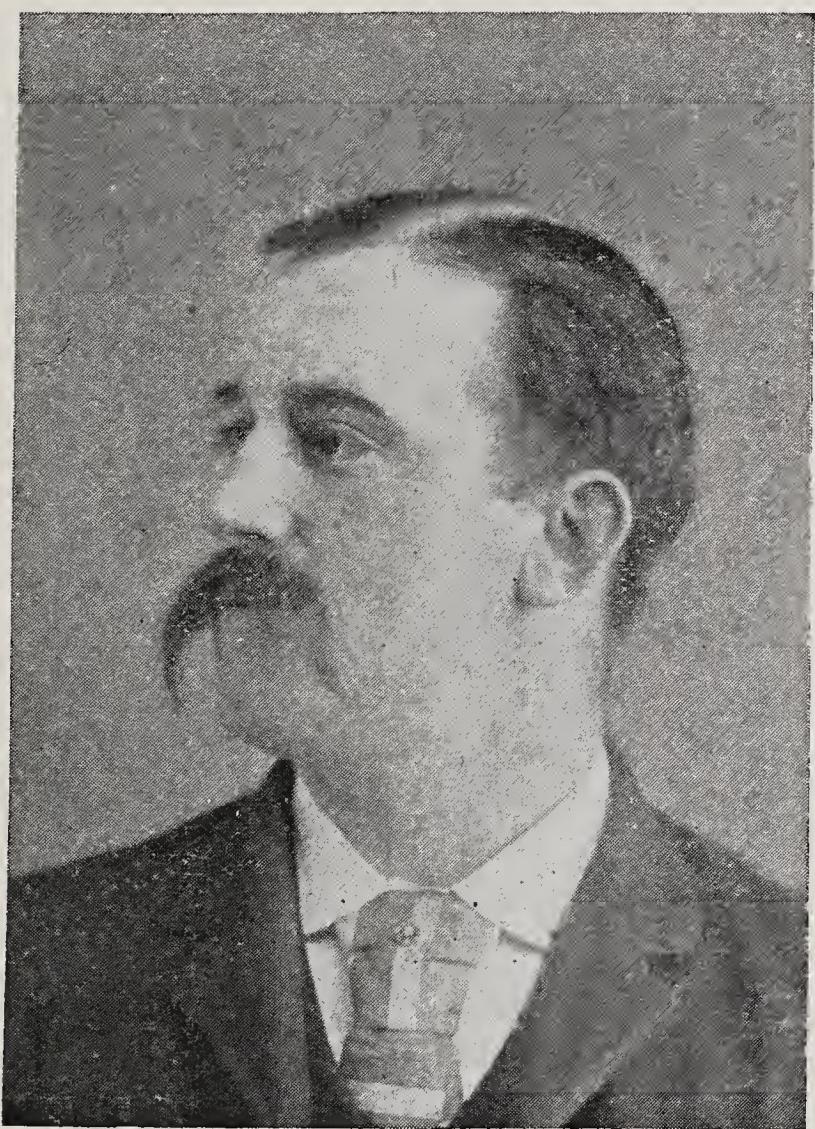
Passed April 21, 1892.

Ordinance 40. Prohibiting the riding of bicycles on the sidewalks of any of the streets in town.

Passed July 17, 1893.

Ordinance 41. The repeal of ordinances 13, 18, 20, 21, and 36.

Ordinance 42. Prohibiting and punishing the improper or careless use of management of certain domestic animals and wrongful collisions.



FRED MILLER

Ordinance 43. Prohibiting and punishing the injuring and removal of property belonging to the town or to its walks, crossings or foot ways. Passed Nov. 11, 1893.

Ordinance 44. Prohibiting and punishing the improper laying or maintainance of sidewalks.

Ordinance 45. Prohibiting and punishing negligence in the trimming of trees and other growths standing and growing along sidewalks.

Ordinance 46. Regulating and punishing the making of excavations and carelessness in connection with excavations or openings made.

Ordinance 47. Prohibiting and punishing the malicious injury or removal of trees and kindred growths standing along sidewalks.

Ordinance 48. Defining nuisance and providing for the abatement of the same.

Ordinance 49. To restrain and suppress gambling, abating the same as a nuisance, to abate and destroy gaming devices and punishing persons who resort to gambling houses.

Ordinance 50. An ordinance to suppress and restrain houses of ill fame, places resorted to for prostitution and lewdness, providing for the abatement of such and punishing certain offenses connected therewith. Ordinances 41 to 50 were passed Nov. 11, 1893.

Ordinance 51. Prohibiting certain offenses against the public peace and quiet, disturbances and riots, and punishing the same.

Ordinance 52. Defining the time when certain public places are to remain closed and fixing the punishment for failure to do so.

This ordinance stipulated only the saloons, gaming rooms, bowling and ten pin allies etc. which were to be and remain closed all day Sunday.

Ordinance 53. Prohibiting and punishing intoxication.

Ordinance 54. Prohibiting and punishing obscene conduct by or with reference to man or beast.

Ordinance 55. Prohibiting and punishing interference with town officers. Passed Nov. 13, 1893.

Ordinance 56. Prohibiting and punishing false fire alarms and police calls.

Ordinance 57. Prohibiting and punishing unlawful discharge of fire arms.

Ordinance 58. To promote safety from fire and defining procedure under the same.

Ordinance 59. Prohibiting and punishing acts tending to make passage along the public places or walks of the town dangerous.

Passed Nov. 13. 1893.

Ordinance 60. Punishing failure to procure license required by ordinance.

Ordinance 61. The collection of fines and costs.

Ordinance 62. Repeal of ordinance 14, ordinances 51 to 62.
Passed Nov. 13, 1893.

Ordinance 63 Repeal of ordinance 39.

Passed March 27, 1894.

Ordinance 64. To regulate the stacking of inflammable material within the city limits, with a view to promote safety from fire.

Ordinance 65. Consenting to the selling of intoxicating liquors and the keeping of the same with intent to sell, within the limits of the Incorporated town of Manning, and providing for an additional tax to be paid for so doing.

This applied to persons who had complied with the provisions of sections eleven(11) and eighteen(18) of that law of the twenty fifth general assembly of Iowa, approved March 29, 1894, and entitled: An act to tax the traffic in Intoxicating liquors and to regulate the control of the same". This required all such persons who had paid the state tax to also pay the town the sum of one hundred dollars, payable as follows, "One fourth of said additional tax shall be paid before such person, corporation or partnership begins such said business, and one fourth of the same shall be paid every three months thereafter."

Ordinances 64 to 65 passed May 24, 1894.

Ordinance 66. Establishing and regulating the office of city attorney.
Passed April 14, 1895.

Ordinance 67. To punish the violation of the rules and regulations of the Board of Health.

Ordinance 68. To regulate the building and repairing of side walks, for the levying and collection of special assessments therefore and repealing ordinance 25.

Ordinance No. 67 and 68 passed June 21, 1895.

69. Extension of the Fire Limit.

Prohibiting the erection of buildings and additions upon certain grounds in the town of Manning, Iowa, unless the outer walls thereof are made of certain materials, and providing for the removal of buildings and additions erected contrary to such prohibitions.

Passed Oct. 3, 1895.

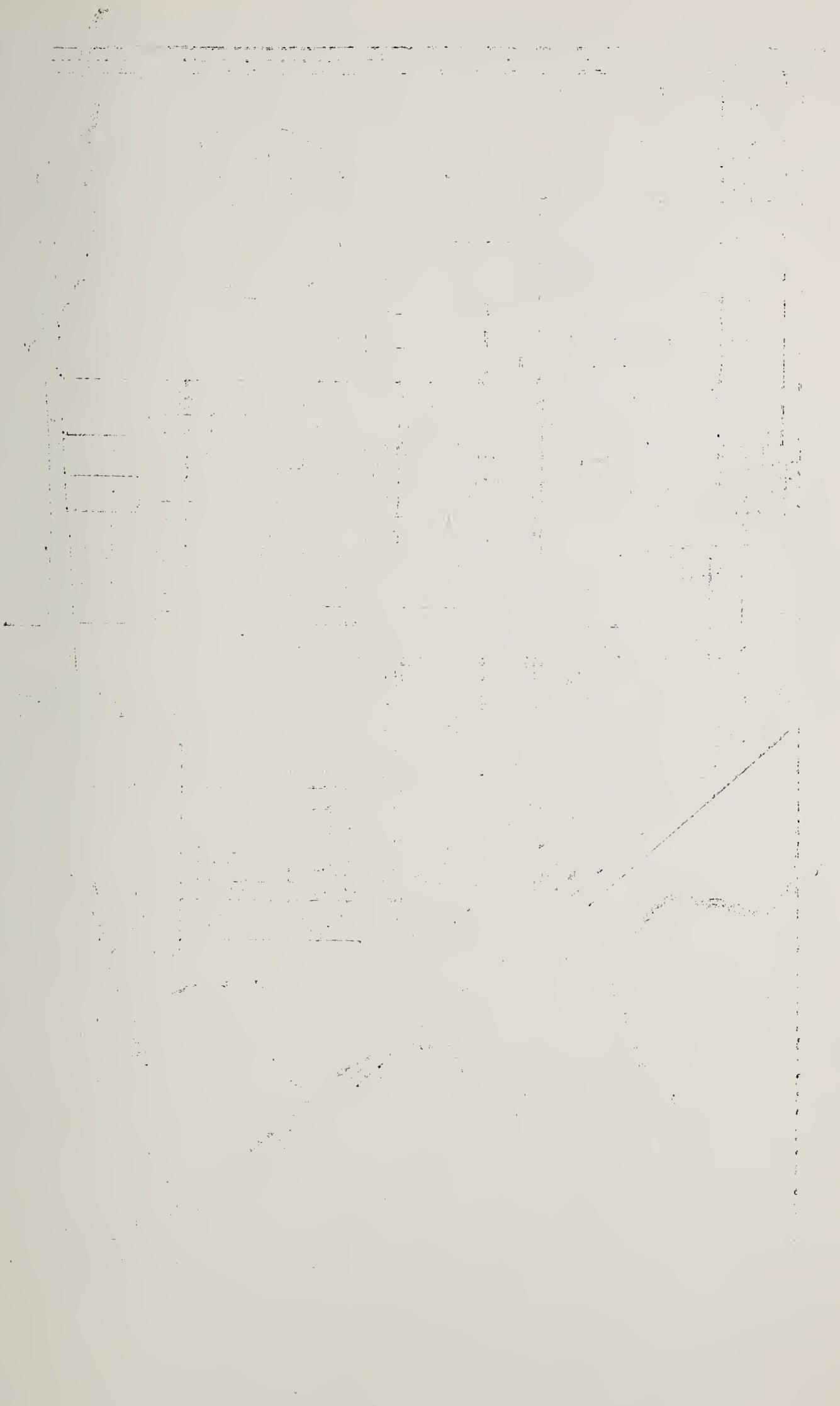
70. Fixing the penalty for violations of the provisions of chapter sixty two (62) of the acts of the twenty fifth (25) general assembly of Iowa, within the town of Manning, Ia.

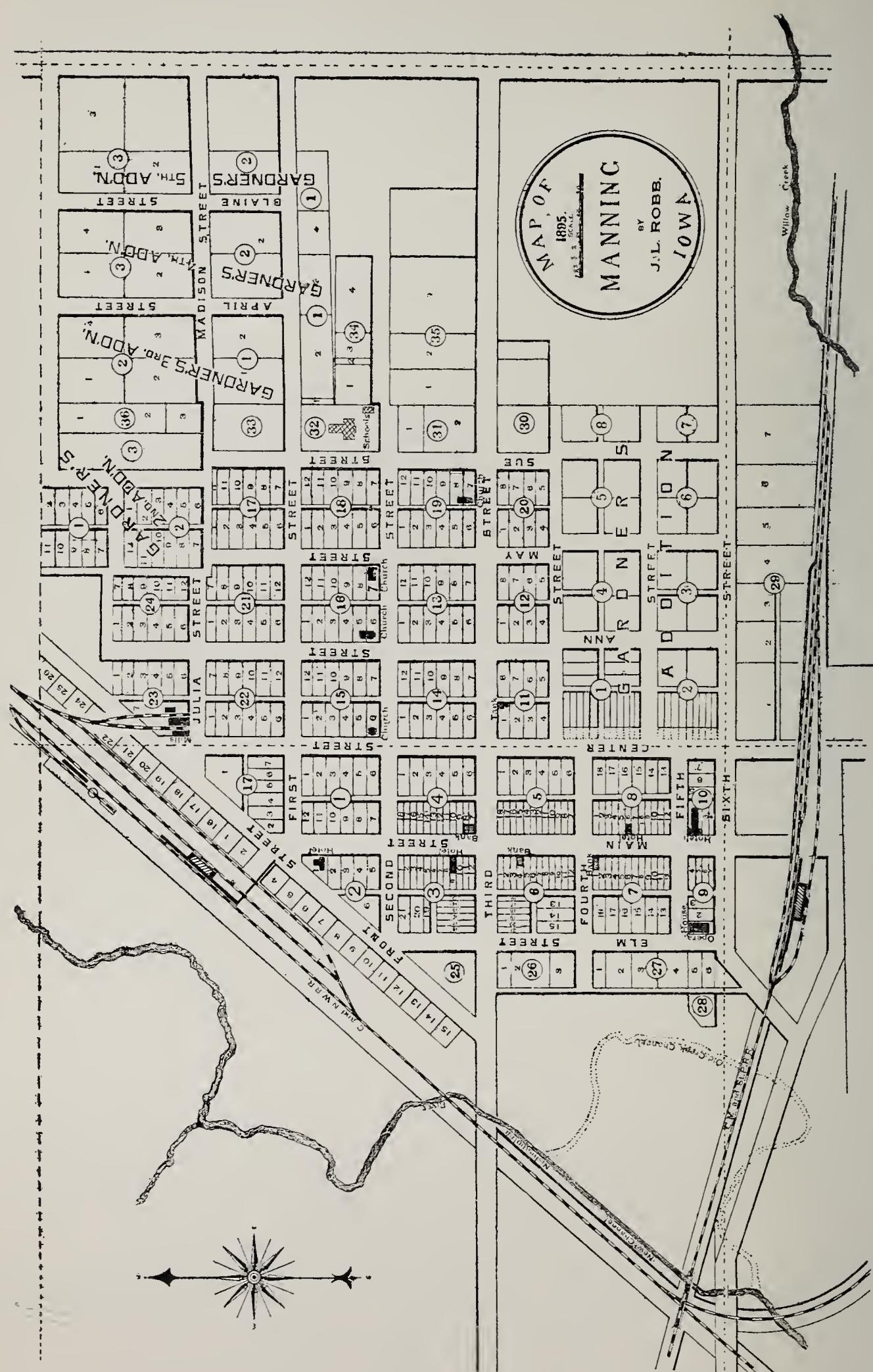
Passed Nov. 14, 1895.

71. Fining the salary of the Treasurer, and repeal of Section one (1) of ordinance No. 4.

The salary is reduced from one and one half per cent received by the treasurer by virtue of his office to one half of one percent of same.

Passed February 5, 1897.





Manning's Surveys and Additions.

To assist property owners and interested parties in the re-location of lost corners, I give— as near as I have been able to ascertain—the base lines to which the various additions of Manning have been laid out. The term “with reference to” signifies that one addition has been laid out so that its street and alley lines run parallel with, or are an extension of the street and alley lines of some other addition; or, in other words, that the lines of the new addition or parcel of land has been laid out to conform in length and direction with some stated adjoining addition, or that it has been made to conform with some stated fixed line or point.

To avoid confusion of lines by the reader I shall use the lines according to the following descriptions—ir-respective of the Manual of Land Surveying.

Section Lines are those lines which bound a section.

Center Lines or **Half Section Lines** are those which alone divide the section into halves and by intersection divide the section into quarters.

Quarter Lines are the lines which divide a quarter section into quarter quarters, eighths, or 40 acre tracts.

Eighth Lines are those lines which divide 40 acre tracts into 10 acre lots.

All lines used in descriptions refer to Section 17 and to the south east quarter of the same unless otherwise specified.

THE “TOWN OF MANNING” was surveyed and platted in July, 1881. This survey included all of the east half of the S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, which lay east of the North-Western right of way. The platted part consisted of Blocks 1 to 7 (sub-divided) and Block 8 (not subdivided). It appears that the starting point of the survey was the south half-section post of section 17, and that the south section line of this section was used as a base line, as the streets and alleys run parallel with, and perpendicular, to this line.

THE “FIRST ADDITION” was laid out November 17th and 18th, 1881, and the lots were placed on sale the week following. This consisted of Blocks 8 to 17, Out Lot “One” and Out Lot “Two”. It appears that this addition was laid out with reference to the “Town of Manning”, and that the west line of Center Street was used as base line.

THE “WESTERN TOWN LOT COMPANY’S FIRST ADDITION” was laid out June 20th, 1882. This was merely a subdivision of Out Lot “Two” into Blocks 17 to 20 and Out Lot “A”. These were laid out with reference to the “First Addition”.

THE “AUDITOR’S SUB-DIVISION OF OUT LOTS ‘ONE’ AND ‘A’” into Blocks 21 to 24 and 30 to 34 was made with reference to the “First Addition” and the “Western Town Lot Company’s First Addition”. All previous sub-divisions of Out Lot “One” were made with reference to these additions.

THE “AUDITOR’S SUB-DIVISION OF OUT LOT ‘A’; -- Etc., into Blocks 25 to 36, was made as follows:

BLOCKS 25 to 28 were laid out with reference to the “Town of Manning”; the south side of Section 17 being used as a base.

BLOCK 29 was laid out with reference to Center and Sixth Streets—extended; using the north line of Section 20 as a base, and the half section post, of the same, as a point of commencement.

BLOCKS 30 to 33 were laid out with reference to Out Lot “A” of the “First Addition”; it being, merely, a sub-division of the same.

BLOCK 34 was laid out with reference to the north and south half section line. This line was, also, used as a base, and a point 80 rods east of it and 33 feet north of Second street—extended—was established as a point of commencement.

BLOCK 35 was laid out with reference to the north line of Third Street—extended—and the north and south quarter section line of the south east quarter. The point of commencement was made with reference to the south east corner of Block 19.

BLOCK 36 was laid out with reference to Gardner’s Second Addition, and the fractional section lines bounding it.

GARDNER’S ADDITION was laid out independent of the rest of the town. Its base lines are the south section line and the north and south half section line.

GARDNER’S SECOND ADDITION was laid out with the east and west half section line as a base, and the center section monument as a tie point for the point of commencement. The descriptions say that the north and south lines run perpendicular to the base line—which is an error, they should run parallel with the north and south half section line. This addition should conform with the half, quarter and eighth section lines which bound it. The plat and description set forth that it contains 600 feet east and west which is an error. It contains only 540 feet.

GARDNER'S THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH ADDITIONS were laid out with reference to the north and south quarter section lines of the south east quarter and to the streets and alleys -extended- of the adjoining plats on the west. It appears that, through error, the east and west streets of these additions, when extended, does not co-incide with the streets of the adjoining additions on the west, but veered to the north about 12 feet in 80 rods. This left a variation in the north block of these additions and also a wedge shaped parcel of land between them and the blocks and un-platted parcels on the south. This wedge commenced in the north and south quarter section line of this quarter and increased in width till it reached the east section line. This parcel is especially noticeable between Blocks 1 of Gardner's Fourth and Fifth Additions and Block 34.

The "Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lots 'One' and 'A'" was filed January 19, 1889. The "Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lot "A";---- etc., into Blocks 21 to 36 was entered January 23, 1889: Gardner's Addition, October 1, 1881; Gardner's Second Addition, June 20, 1882; Gardner's Third Addition, April 12, 1886; Gardner's Fourth Addition, October 7, 1886; Gardner's Fifth Addition, December 30, 1887.

MONUMENTS are marked on the plats as follows: center section stone; a quarter stone on east and west half section line, east of center stone; a half section stone in south section line; a stone at south west corner of Block 17 in Out Lot "A": a stone at intersection of First and May Streets; a stone on south line of First and in center of Main Streets; a stone at intersection of Main and Fifth Streets; a stone at intersection of Center and Third Streets; and a stone at intersection of Secord and Ann Streets.

Owing to the lack of space, it is almost impossible to point out the errors made in the plats on record in the recorder's office. One un-initiated would soon become confused and if he follows the plats he is liable to make a serious error, for some of the errors are self evident on the face of them and others can not be discovered by other means than platting and the comparison of all the records pertaining to the land in this section, and verification by the field notes of original and succeeding official surveys.

Cemeteries.

May 21, 1888, two acres of land was bought of J. W. Gardner, to be used as a cemetery under the auspices of the Catholic church. The committee appointed to purchase and "lay out" the same was composed of P. M. Loes, J. W. Martin and Mathias Hoffmann. The amount paid for the ground was \$300. which was subscribed by the heads of families, each paying \$10. The first interment was Julia Signall, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Signall.

Up till 1883, Manning had no regular incorporated cemetery association. The land that was set off for the burial of the dead, was located in the north east un-subdivided portion of Out Lot "One" and west part of Block 1 of Gardners 2nd Addition. This land seems to have been set aside as a temporary burial place. In 1883 the agitation of a permanent cemetery was taken up and an association formed. The following committee was appointed to select the grounds and arrange for purchasing and laying out the same:- W. F. Howard, U. S. Heffelfinger, J. M. Turner and William Laughery. By June of 1884 the bodies were removed from the old and re-interred in the new cemetery. In May 1884 an ordinance was enacted prohibiting the burial of the dead in the incorporated limits, and providing for the removal of the same. Previous to this, private lots in different parts of town had been used for burial places, but this was now done away with, principally for sanitary purposes.

The ground that was selected, was purchased of the Manning Driving Park association, and lay south of the old fair grounds. It contained the south $\frac{1}{8}$ of the S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N E $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20. In 1895, the demand for

lots necessitated the extension of the cemetery further south as the land adjoining on this side was more desirable than that which adjoined it on the north or east. The new addition lies on the north side of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20, and has an area nearly equal to that of the old cemetery.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, looking north east,
taken in 1888.

In February of 1891, a number of ladies organized a society at the Presbyterian church, for the purpose of beautifying the cemetery and raising enough money to build a sidewalk from the town out to the same. The officers elected were, — Mrs. Julia Ives, Pres.; Sara Arney, Vice Pres.; Clara Reed, Sec.; Sarah L. Garrett, Ties. Their first entertainment was given in May of the same year. This and a number of other similar entertainments netted the association, with outside assistance, sufficient money to build the sidewalk and make some very much needed improvements.

It is strange that a town of this size, and possessing its wealth and energy can not continue the good work, and pride themselves in showing, at least, as nice and well kept cemetery as can be found elsewhere in this or any of the neighboring counties. If the proper interest is manifested it costs but little more to keep a cemetery in a neat, tasty condition, than it does to half keep it.

Manning's Growth.

The first buildings constructed on the land where Manning now stands were, — a farm house, stable and granaries built by J. A.

Jefferies, who owned and farmed the land before a portion of it was bought for a town site. The house was located where the Park Hotel now stands.

Up to August 2nd 1881, there was little or nothing in the way of building, that would indicate the site of a future city. Three and a half months later we find, what was but a short time before a common farm yard, now a thriving little city supporting the following business firms and enterprises, as chronicled in the Manning Monitor, Vol. I, No. 1, bearing the date, November 17, 1881:— Entering the town from the north, on the North-western, the attention of the visitor is attracted by the extensive yard the company has laid out; and lengthy switches; the substantial section house and all buildings built for the maintainance of the road and the convenience of business, while the depot, which is a building two stories high, provides good accommodation for the traveling public and a comfortable home for the agent, E. C. Wilbur and his family.

The first upon the list of business houses is the grain ware house of Bell & Winter, standing on the south siding near the depot. In the same locality will be found the lumber yards of the Green Bay Lumber Company and that of John Dierks. The third lumber yard is that of Wolfe & Nodie on the west side of Main Street. On lot 6, Block 3, is located the Garfield House built and operated by W. M. Tingle & Son. This building is 18 by 48 feet and two stories high, with a basement. Adjoining this is the millinery store of Mrs. G. M. Dailey. Next door is E. B. Wilson the harness maker and saddler. The largest building in town is that belonging to Cal Callisin who occupies the front for tonsorial and bath rooms while the rear, which is 24 by 60 feet, is used as a hall. The next building to Callisin's, after a vacant lot, is the Farmers and Traders Bank, in the rear of which building is the Monitor office. On the corner of Main and Third Streets, in the same block, is the restaurant and confectionary of A. Young. Across Third Street south is the hardware store of Wetherill & Morsh. Adjoining them is the general store of Callamore & Priest. Heinzman Bros. & Moody will soon occupy the large store building adjoining Callamore & Priest. Whealen Bros. was the first firm on the ground coming with their grocery stock about the first of April. Next comes Stocker's Meat Market which is joined on the opposite side by Fred Gestenberg who runs the loudest saloon in the business and has the largest building in the place. He also runs a lunch room in connection with the saloon. Passing a vacant lot you find the Post Office which is kept by Seth Smith. Next to the Post Office is McQuaid while a new building adjoining on the south and belonging to L. M. Freelove will be occupied as a restaurant. The last building on this block, and facing Fourth and Main Streets, is a two story frame structure belonging to Engleman. Crossing Fourth

Street south, we step into Shunlers Meat Market adjoining which is the Farmers Home kept by Fred Huber. The machine shop is on the south of this. Next to this is the paint shop of Burley & Brown.

Funk Bros. have a nice stock of clothing and furnishing goods, Hoffmann & Schoop have just opened a stock of dry goods and groceries on one side of their building, and furniture and sewing machines on the other side. Tidd & Foote run an extensive blacksmithing business on the corner of Main and Fifth Streets.

Returning to the east side of Main Street, we have, first the general store of Benson & Vauhn. Chapman Bros., next door, have just arrived with a splendid assortment of dry goods. Barber & Turner are building a large drugstore opposite the Post Office. Martin & Landerdville, hardware, is next in line with Lathrop's restaurant adjoining. Next come the saloons of W. E. Heitman and John Marks. Dr. T. S. McKenna has an office on Main Street opposite Callimore & Priest. Mr. Barber is erecting a fine two story building on the corner of Main and Third Streets. On the opposite side of Third Street is the drug store of L. S. Knox adjoining which is the boarding house and bakery of Miles Woolman.

Mr. Emery has a nice store room near Hensley's boarding house. L. M. Conkling will open a broom factory, where at least two men will be employed. The livery barns of Laughery & Arnold and Gardner & Wilson are on Third Street, and Gaylord's Feed Stable is at the foot of Main Street. Dr. G. M. Barber has located here in the practice of his profession. W. B. Hockett and W. B. Gardner have drug stocks. The law firms are, E. B. Blazer and H. S. Fisher.

We trust that the above will assist the reader in locating the various business enterprises and the time that they located here. It also serves to show the rapidity with which the town grew. When we consider the distance that some of the lumber had to be hauled and the newness of the country it is marvelous, the rapidity with which the buildings sprung up, and the prosperity that the town enjoyed in its infancy. Up till September 5th practically all of the building material was hauled overland by teams from Carroll and Arcadia. After this date it was brought from Carroll on the North Western. The following

STATISTICS

will serve to show the increase and growth of the town for the first few months: On November 10, there were not less than 85 substantial buildings, 45 of which were store buildings and the remainder dwellings. Nearly all of the store buildings were two stories high, the second story being used as dwellings.

On Saturday, November 5, 1881, E. L. Blazer was employed by the Monitor to take the first census of the town. The result was found to be as follows:— The town contained 414 souls.

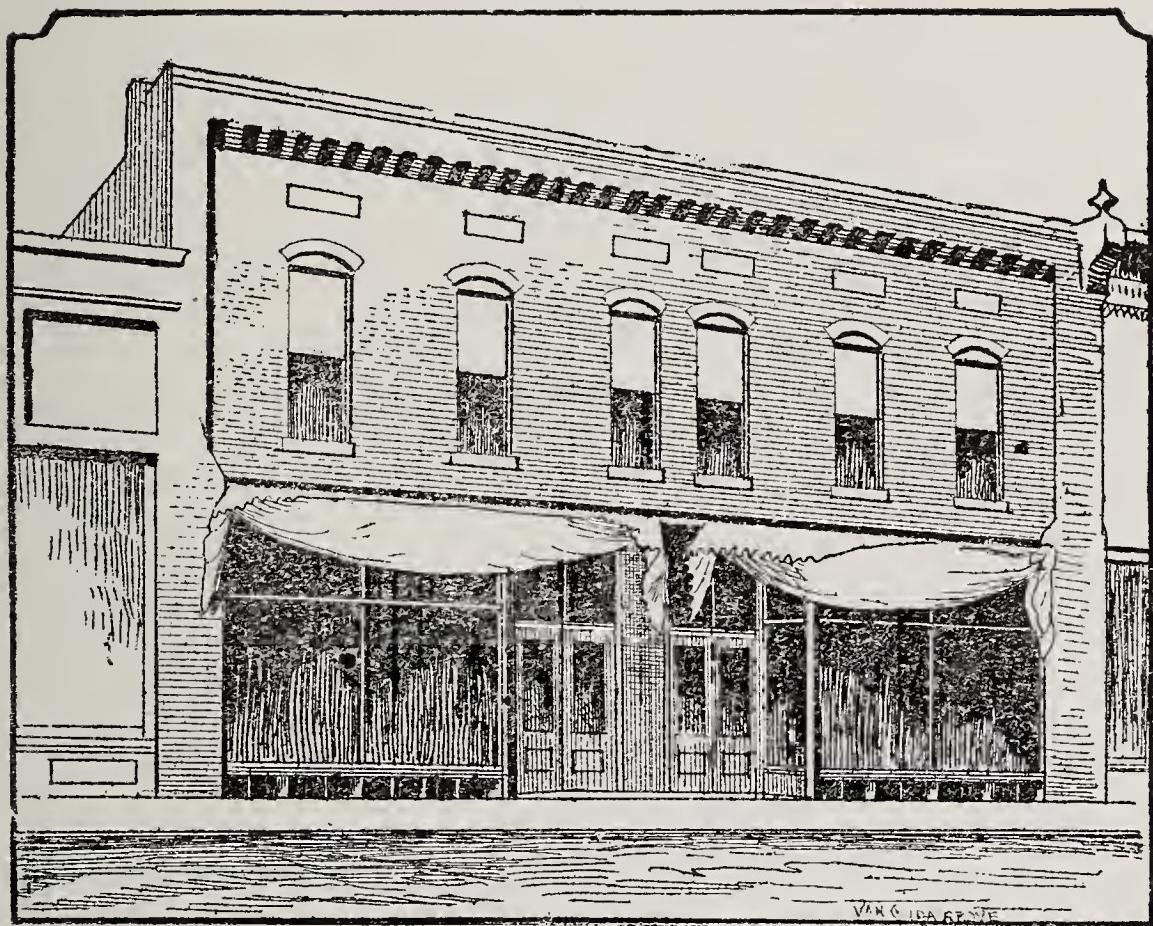
By Thursday, December 29, 1881, the business portion of Manning had increased to 112 buildings, of which 69 were business blocks and the remainder, 43 were dwellings. The population had increased to 515;— 303 males and 225 females. How the ratio has changed.



WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, showing parade on July 4. 1897.

The increase and changes of Business Firms up to this date are as follows,— Freelove bought wheat, Hockett bought corn, Ben Brookfield engaged in a general grain business. N. F. Spear bought flax seed. Arney Bros. of Albion Ia. had opened a large hardware store and implement house on Main Street north of Fourth. McQuaid had taken in a partner changing the firm name to McQuaid & Hambleton. M. L. Freelove had opened a stock of groceries and provisions three doors south of the Post Office. J. W. Tinsley of Exira, had erected a building near the corner of Main and Second Streets, which was to be stocked with drugs. A wagon and blacksmith shop was erected on Second Street west of Main by M. Hoffmann. W. M. Fuller had opened a harness shop and stock near the Post Office. Bour of Exira, had also opened a harness shop on Block 8. Henry Siem had opened a shop for the saving of soles near Hoffmann & Schoop. L. W. Meyers lathered and shaved in the building where Wilson's harness shop was located. Ferrall had put in a meat market. Mrs. Arp was preparing to place a millinery store in Block 8. Boarding houses increased as did the rest of the enterprises. Miles Woolman had started a flour and feed exchange.

Among the public improvements was the school and more commodious accomidations for holding religious services which will be mentioned under their respective heads. From this time on the town displayed the usual push and energy that characterized its citizens who were making the greatest efforts possible, to advance their interests, morally, spiritually, socially and politically as well as financially. They



LAWRENCE BLOCK

had contended for and obtained a Post Office, suppressed the saloons and reduced the immorality of the town in general. They had organized sunday schools, arranged for places of worship, and had held revivals and sociables. They had built halls and held dances and theatricals. They had held town and school elections, incorporated the town and organized a school system. They had organized bands, Literary societies and agitated a public library. They had organized a fire company for the protection of property and life, and laid out a cemetery for the burial of the dead. All of these had been accomplished in the first year of the towns existance.

On the first Birthday of the Monitor, November 23, 1882, it reviews the history of the town for the previous year and shows the following changes to have taken place.

Among the groceries, is that of N. A. Jergensen formerly of Clinton County, his stock was opened for sale in October. Hambleton & Wood have also put in a very neat store. Russell Son & Sharp have put in a general store which is managed by Mr. Sharp. This is a branch of the Audubon firm. John Karstens has added one more to the list by putting in a store opposite to that of Hoffmann & Schoop. Mr. Carpenter from Afton, Iowa, has made arrangements to put in a general store. The furniture store of A. M. Robertson has added one more in that line. A. B. Cook and S. Hunter have added some implement stock while Wm. Cloughley has added a stock to the drug business. Moershell Bros. and B. F. Howard are the new dry goods firms. Gaylord & Wilson and E. Bilharz have extended the list of resturant keepers.

The hotels have increased as rapidly as have the other business enterprises. The Knox House, located on Main Street, is operated by Chas. Knox. The Wetherly House, located on Center and Second Streets, is run in connection with the livery barn, both being managed by Mr. Wetherly. The Manning House kept by Wm. Lusk is located opposite the Knox House. The Farmers Hotel operated by J. Bruner is located near Sutherland's lumber yard.

John Wingert has added a blacksmith shop and G. W. McCarthy a barber shop. Mesdames Makepeace and Faust have added a Milliners stock and Mrs. Seth Smith has succeeded Mrs. Arp in that business. Baur & Loes are the new harness makers, and Tank & Hoffmann are the new Lumbermen. While Wolfe & Sutherland have succeeded Wolfe & Nodle. The new livery men are,— Parish & Richy on Second Street west of Main, and Winters & Baker who have succeeded Laughery & Arnold. The new grain dealers are U. L. Patton whose elevator is located at the North western yards, while Mr. Stephens of

Aspinwall buys grain for the Milwaukee elevator. The live stock dealers are, Hockett & Gardner and Wilson & Smith. The contractors are Chaussel & James. John Foster, and John Stillmans successor to Lee & Stillmans.

The Physicians were,—R. R. Williams, T. S. McKenna and L. P. Brigham. The law profession was represented by G. W. Makepeace, Failing & Doty, A. T. Bennett and Hughes & Salinger. Still another addition to the cities enterprises was, the caterer to vanity, Wm. Chapman, photographer. The tooth extractors were J. B. Bishop and K. D. Backus. These gentlemen believed in the theory, that to relieve pain was to remove the cause thereof.

A review of the town dated, January 8, 1885, notes the following changes in the business firms;—“The flour mill is owned and operated by Kuhn & Roush. Bell’s grain store house is located west of Patton’s elevator. Thede buys grain at the Milwaukee warehouse. The firm of Russell, Son & Sharp have been changed to Ives, Sharp & Co.; Mr. Sharp engaged in the general merchandise business, in Manning, in the latter part of 1882, having complete charge of the business till J. L. Ives purchased an interest of Russell & Son in the autumn of 1884 and in the later part of which year his brother E. L. Ives became a partner.

On the west side of Main Street on block 8, is the store of Moershell Bros., who have several similar ones in the state. Next is the store of Hoffmann & Schoop. Although this firm suffered great loss by the fire of April 9, 1882, still at the present writing they stand on a sound financial basis and are prospering beyond measure. Henry Hoffmann has charge of the general merchandise; while W. H. Schoop looks after the interests of the furniture department. Benson & Co. have removed their stock here from Arcadia and are doing well.

J. L. McQuaid occupies a double store room at the south end of Main Street; while John Karstens is well located to catch the trade, and through the efforts of George Dethleffs everything moves smoothly and tranquilly. Wood & Anderson and E. C. Perry are the exclusive dealers in groceries and queensware. The Green Bay Lumber Yard is managed by W. E. Guild. D. D. Clark purchased the lumber yard of Dierks Bros. & Co., in October of 1883. This yard is now managed by George C. Hunt. Tank & Hoffmann who over a year ago suspended business on account of the ill health of the senior member of the firm, have re-established themselves in the lumber and coal business and occupy grounds just east of the G. A. R. hall.

The City Drug Store owned by Cloughley, of Audubon, is located on the corner of Main and Third Streets, and is managed by A. L. Sanborn. Dr. A. B. Stouffer came in the spring of 1884 and purchased the drug stock of Dr. Hull.

The two banks are,— the FARMERS & TRADERS BANK and the BANK OF MANNING.

The boot and shoe stores are operated by C. M. Lueck and Henry Siem.

Horning & Noiseux succeeded John Albert in the blacksmith business.

W. K. Lindsay is the jeweler.

The clothiers are E. M. Funk and Mallory & Jay.

G. Franke is the tailor and a first class one at that.

The livery men are,— Shepherd & Emery, Fanswall & Brown and Parish.

For meat markets go to Umphrey Lawrence & Co., and W. L. Eckles, successor to Hockett & Gardner.

If it is a singing you want, go to A. D. Colman, H. B. Vauhn or T. E. Lockwood.

The hotels and boarding houses in Manning have been somewhat reduced in the past year. The Strong Hotel on the corner of Main and Third Streets is managed by H. Strong. The Weston House on the corner of Front and Main Streets is managed by Ben Breon. The Manning House on the west side of Main Street in the center of Block 3, is managed by Wm. Lusk. A boarding house on the corner of Center and Second Streets, is managed by L. R. Fuller. The City Hotel is managed by B. E. Vaughn."

Possibly figures will assist the reader some in forming an estimate of the rapid growth of the town from its birth up to the present time. So with this object in view I will give the assessed valuation of the town, as handed to me by the County Auditor;—

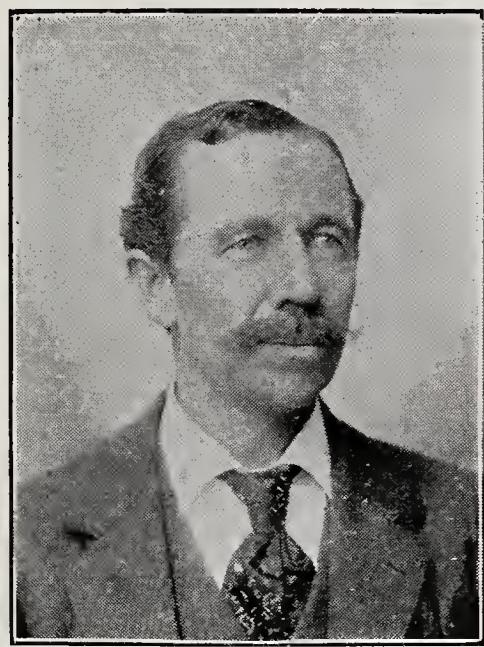
Year	Population	Real Estate.	Personal Property
1882.....	653
1885.....	954	\$72,646.00.....	\$31,273.00
1887.....		71,891.00.....	38,021.00
1889.....		69,702.00.....	47,358.00
1890.....	1233
1891.....		71,211.00.....	40,103.00
1893.....		62,563.00.....	44,619.00
1895.....	1144	53,937.00.....	42,579.00
1897.....		118,190.00.....	36,226.00
1898		119,436.00.....	63,701.00
1899.....		61,168.00.....	43,305.00

A more complete report of the census taken in 1895, is as follows;—
 Total number of inhabitants..... 1144
 Males..... 582
 Persons over 18 years of age..... 653

Persons 5 to 18 years of age.....	347
Persons under 5 years of age.....	156
Single.....	654
Married.....	490
Widowed.....	48
Divorced.....	7

From the above table we deduct the following matrimonial results;—

Persons eligible to marriage.....	144
Number of females aspiring to matrimony.....	162
Number of males aspiring to matrimony.....	38
Number of widows and widowers aspiring to matrimony.....	48
Number of grass widows and grass widowers aspiring to matrimony.....	7
Number of persons who are capable of supporting a family, aspiring to matrimony.....	? ? ?
Number of persons not capable of supporting a family, aspiring to matrimony.....	!!!
Born in Iowa	588
Born in Germany	246
Born in Canada	15
Born in Ireland	9
Born in England	10
Born in Denmark	7
Born in Norway	3
Born in Austria	4
Lutheran	451
Christian	115
Presbyterian	96
Methodist	135
Catholic	73
Congregational	14
Universalist	5
Episcopal	2
Baptist	5
Evangelical.....	3
United Brethren	7
Church of England	2
No religious belief	242
Old soldiers	24
Births	32
Deaths	13
Subject to military duty	176
Voters	288
Not naturalized	16
Foreign born between the ages of 6 and 17.....	7



JOHN T. JAY

Manning School.

The history of the Manning Public Schools begins with the first term of school taught, which commenced November 20, 1881. B. I. Salinger was the first teacher and commenced his first term with an enrollment of 61 pupils. The room used was the back half of Callimore's building, located on the ground floor, and rented for one year. A clipping from the Monitor, issued December 29, 1881, will show the condition of the schools at this time,— "The school has been in operation for one month past, under the tuition of Mr. B. I. Salinger and numbers about 90 pupils. The school will be divided after the holidays and the primary department put into the hands of Mrs. Winter."

Although the people were agitating an independent school district at this early date, the following clipping from the Monitor will explain why the same was postponed till a later date. "The question of the organization of an independent school district has been discussed by a number of men who are most interested in good schools. In order to be informed upon the subject and give the people the benefit of our knowledge, we take this opportunity to say that it will be impossible for an independent district organization in Manning to do us any good at present, because the assessment of the property upon which this town stands was made last spring and the valuation was about \$5.00 per acre. Now the rate percent allowed by law to be levied or voted in bonds on this valuation would amount to almost nothing when compared with the cost of a decent school house for a town like ours. Thus it will be seen that to set off a district now would only be to cut ourselves loose from the only organization that can give us a school for the next year,— the township of Warren. It will then become necessary for the Township to build a house of sufficient size and that will have proper accommodations to accommodate the town until we can get another assessment and be set off when we shall be able to build larger. The amount which the township can expend in this building will be about \$1000.00"

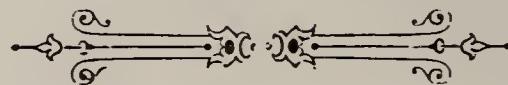
The first school report was published March 16, 1882, and read as follows,— "Report of Manning schools for the third term of its session; Principals room— neither tardy or absent Myron Cronkhite, Alva Smith, Charles Coe, Frank Tidd, Nellie Woolman, Olive Cronkhite, Freeman Tucker, George Ferguson, Clara Barker; standing the highest average in studies and deportment—Myrta Dorset, 97. 25; highest in arithmetic— Rosa Stalker and Jennie Parker, 94; highest in reading and paraphrasing—J.W.Lindsay, 90. 75; highest in map drawing— Estella Branson, 92; spelling and defining— Myron Cronkhite, 99; grammar— Adora Smith, 92.5; geography— Emma Priest, 92.

I hereby certify the above report to be a correct transcript of the register and class records kept in said school.

Benj. I. Salinger, Principal."

The first school meeting held, in which the Manning Schools played a prominent part, was in the second week of March, 1882, the notice of which read as follows,— “The annual District Township meeting of Warren Township, Carroll County, Iowa, was called together by Mr. Woolman, the president being absent. Paul Winter was chosen chairman of the meeting. On motion of Seth Smith the Board of Directors were authorized to move schoolhouse No. 3 to a suitable point to accommodate the residents of the Bingham District. The presidents report was read and approved by the meeting and referred to the new board. Moved that a tax of 1 percent be levied to build a schoolhouse in the Town of Manning, the ballots to read ‘for tax’ or ‘against tax’. On motion of B. I. Salinger— one hour was allowed for voting. At the expiration of the hour, the ballots were counted showing the following result,— for taxation 85; against taxation 35. On motion— the meeting adjourned.

J. B. Ingledue, Secretary.”



1882-3

From this time up till the spring of 1883 we find the Manning Schools under the management of the township school board. In January of that year the agitation of an independent school district was again brought up and a vote was taken which resulted in the setting off of an independent school district, to be known as the Independent School District of Manning, and to include the following territory;— All of section 17, the east quarter of section 18, the N. E. quarter of the N. E. quarter of section 19, and the north quarter of section 20.

The first election of the district was held, March 13, 1883, and resulted in the following persons being elected to serve on the school board,— V. Roush, C. M. Failing, L. P. Brigham, John Hoffmann, J. S. Ferguson, and P. A. Emery.

Immediately after the setting off of the independent district and the election of the school board, the board of directors requested the directors of Warren township to meet with them for the purpose of adjusting the assets and liabilities of the school funds and make a division that the Independent District might receive their share of the proceeds. This the township board refused to do until compelled through the mandamus proceedings which were instituted against them.

Up to and including this year B. I. Salinger served as Principal having filled that position two years.

1883-4

The board of directors as originally elected were as stated above but during the course of the year, C. M. Failing resigned and was succeeded by E. M. Funk; John Hoffmann resigned and was succeeded by G. W. Hunt; V. Roush resigned and was succeeded by Seth Smith.

The tax levy for this year was:— Teachers fund, \$2,200.00; Contingent fund, \$600.00; for interest on bonds 4 mills.

The teachers salaries were placed as follows:— Principal, \$720.00; all of the other teachers \$400.00 each per year.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

After having engaged teachers for the ensuing year, the board proceeded to take measures toward the erection of a good school building. The following is a description of the building erected and a review of the proceedings of the board, as given in the Monitor bearing date of July 16, 1883:— “On a most beautiful site in this progressive city will be erected during the season a commodious and handsome school building. The plan of the building agreed upon in the matter herein stated was drawn by one of the best architects in Iowa, W. L. Flack of Des Moines. The size of the building is to be 62 by 32 feet with a “T” in the rear 26 by 32 feet and all to be two stories high. There are to be three entrances,— the main entrance and two side entrances. On the first floor are two small rooms in the main part 20 by 30 feet 8 inches in the clear excluding the space used for the teachers platform. In the

"T" is a room 18 by 30 feet in the clear. Adjoining these are the hallways, cloakrooms and stairways, all well arranged. In the second story are two study rooms the same size as those in the first story, and two recitation rooms in the "T",— each 15 by 20 with cloakrooms and hallways. The plan is well adapted to the wants of this district and the people are to be congratulated in the choice of an excellent plan". It seems that at this time there was a dead lock and the board was unable to agree on the choice of a set of plans, so the matter was referred to a committee of five outside of the board which consisted of,— Seth Smith Dr. G. M. Barber, J. B. Ingledue, U. S. Heffelfinger and R. J. Benson. The choice that the committee adopted was the plan described above. The contract for the building of the schoolhouse was given to J. B. Stillmans. A stipulation of the contract was,— that the building should be completed and ready for occupancy by October 1, 1883.

Following is the school report for the spring term of this year:—

Teacher	Department	Enrollment
Nettie Morrissey,	Primary,	55
A. B. Hardin,	Intermediate,	62
G. F. Ostrander, Principal.	High School,	42

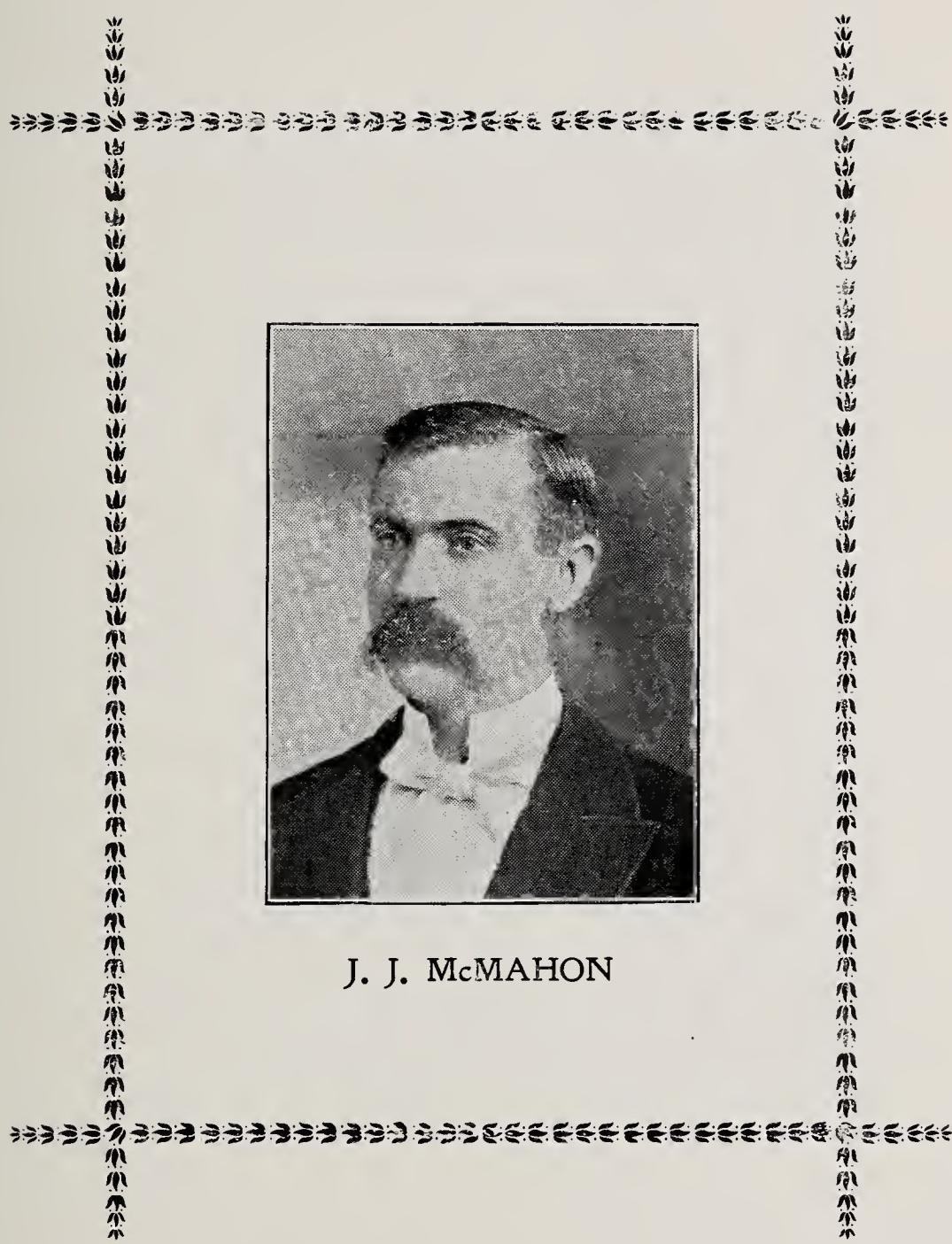
* * * *

1884-5

At the spring election, there were 135 votes cast. The four candidates that received the highest number of votes were,— U. L. Patton, P. A. Emery, D. D. Clark and E. M. Funk. Two were to serve out the incompletely terms caused by the resignations of L. P. Brigham and J. S. Ferguson, and the other two were to serve the regular term of three years. It was decided by the old board — through ballot — that U. L. Patton and D. D. Clark should serve the full term, E. M. Funk the incomplete term of two years and P. A. Emery the incomplete term of one year. U. L. Patton was elected president of the board. A proposition to place lightning rods on the school house was voted on and lost.

It appears that at this time there were no church bells in the town so the school bell was used on Sundays to call the people to church, which will be explained by the following motion— "that the church people be notified, that if they want the use of the bell they must make arrangements with the Janitor". At about this time the congregation of the M. E. church asked for and was granted permission to use the schoolhouse for religious services.

The salaries for this year were placed as follows:— Principal \$75 per month, and the remainder of the salaries at \$40 per month. The School year was to consist of ten months.



J. J. McMAHON



A. C. FULLER

At the September meeting of the board, G. F. Ostrander was elected secretary of the board and W. C. Henshaw was elected treasurer. There was also another department created.

Following are the teachers reports for this year:—

Teacher	Department	Enrollment
Nettie Morrissey,	First Primary,	43
Gertrude Chandler,	Second Primary,	40
Emma Bishop,	Intermediate,	35
Emma Branson,	Grammar,	46
G. F. Ostrander, Principal	High School,	50

1885-6

The board for this year consisted of L. P. Brigham, E. M. Funk, U. L. Patton, D. D. Clark, J. B. Henshaw and B. I. Salinger. U. L. Patton was re-elected president of the Board. Judging from the pen of the poet, these gentlemen must have possessed rare qualifications and high aspirations as will be shown by the verses that follow.

PATTON.

“I am a lively grain man,
And when the summer’s o’er,
Like Bun, the squirrel, gather
My grain for winter store.
But I’ve a greater calling,
Which I’ll follow if I can,
I got the office of President,
And I’ll fill it if I can.

CLARK.

I think, I’m almost certain,
That I’m a lumber man,
Who to purchasers both near and wide
Will sell it when I can.
And I, too, have a duty
Unfit for every man,
It’s filling a kingly office,
And I’m filling it, so I am.

FUNK.

I know that I’m a clothing man,
My goods are very low;
And I can rig you out with suits,
From finger tips to toes.
But to one thing, my dear friends,
I’ve aspired since being a man,
Was to serve in filling an office,
And now, yes now, I am.

BRIGHAM.

I'm sure that I'm a doctor,
 I'll give you sawdust pills;
 I'll blister and I'll bleed you
 And I'll cure you of all ills.
 But in this world I have resolved
 To do what good I can,
 So, I raised our teachers wages
 On the strict economy plan.

· SALINGER.

Lo! before you stands a lawyer,
 Who will plead a case for you;
 Not a naughty, fibbing lawyer,
 But one that's good and true.
 So I worked myself in office
 Like a young and clever man,
 And I'll cast my vote for teachers,
 On some wise and secret plan.

HENSHAW.

I'm a real wise, live banker,
 Oh! very, very wise;
 Not one bit of naughty mischief
 Can escape my watchful eyes.
 I must not refuse the office
 So I'll do the best I can,
 I'll cast my vote for teachers,
 Just to tease the other men.

MOERSHELL, for six.

Now do not laugh, good people,
 You may live to see us there,
 We aspire to nothing higher
 Than a School Directors chair.
 And when called to take our places,
 Which we surely can and will,
 Don't grumble about unjustness,
 But surrender like a man.

During the year a change was made in the length of the term which the directors were to serve. Up to this time all six of the directors served one year each, which, as a rule resulted in the entire Board consisting of new men to the position. In order that there might always be some experienced men on the board, the following change was made. The regular term of office should be three years, and as the members

comprising the board at this time were all elected for one year they drew lots to decide how long each were to serve. The result was as follows:— For the long term, of three years, B. I. Salinger and J. B. Henshaw; for the term of two years, U. L. Patton and D. D. Clark; for one year, L. P. Brigham and E. M. Funk. As a result of this change there was to be only two directors to be elected so that each year four directors carried over. Upon the resignation of D. D. Clark, D. W. Sutherland was elected to fill the vacancy. It appears that the election was very close and interesting as there were 120 votes cast and seven candidates in the field. O. E. Dutton was elected treasurer and J. B. Ingledue secretary, for the ensuing year.

The Treasurers report for the preceding year was as follows: — School house Fund, \$146.89; Contingent Fund, \$132.42; Teachers Fund, \$127.58; Received from the Township of Warren, \$197.72; Total Balance on hand, \$604.61.

The first attempt at the institution of a SCHOOL LIBRARY was made in June, when the board purchased a full set of Johnson's Cyclopedias. The Library Fund which had been created, was, this year, increased \$11.30 by tuitions.

The teachers salaries for the ensuing year was placed as follows:— Principal, \$75.00 per month; Assistant Principal, \$37.50 per month and all others, \$35.00 per month.

Owing to the increased enrollment another grade and an Asst. Principal was added. The teachers for the ensuing year remained the same as the year previous with the exception of Miss Branson, teacher of the Grammar Department. Upon the resignation of Miss Branson, Ella McCrae was elected to fill the vacancy. The school year was fixed at ten months. Following is the school report for the year:—

Teacher	Department	Enrollment
Nettie Morrissey,	First Primary,	54
Gertrude Chandler,	Second Primary,	40
Emma Bishop,	Intermediate,	43
Ella McCrae,	Grammar,	48
Mrs. Alice Engleman, Asst. Prin.	High School	70
G. F. Ostrander, Principal.		

1886-7

The school board for this year consisted of B. I. Salinger, J. B. Henshaw, U. L. Patton, D. W. Sutherland, James Mattison and J. S. Ferguson. The two latter succeeded L. P. Brigham and E. M. Funk. O. E. Dutton was elected treasurer and J. B. Ingledue secretary of the board, for the ensuing year.

The treasurer's report for the year was:- Teachers Fund \$2500. Contingent Fund, \$1500; Schoolhouse Fund \$500.

Two vacancies were caused by resignations this year,- that of Miss Branson, teacher of the Grammar Department, who was succeeded by Mrs. Engleman, and of Miss Bishop, teacher of the Intermediate Department, who was succeeded by Mary Morrissey.

It appears that during the year the teachers had been rather negligent in the obserbence of rules 7 & 8 which provided for the opening exercises as follows:- "The opening exercises shall consist of the reading of the scriptures without comment, which may be followed by appropriate singing at the option of the teacher. Teachers shall not exercise any sectarian influence over the school; but shall at all times impress upon the minds of their pupils, correct principles of morality and virtue, a sacred regard for truth and habits of sobriety and industry". They made special efforts to enforce these rules as the records will show. In order to facilitate the enforcement of rule 7, relating to the reading of the scriptures as a part of the opening exercises, five bibles were purchased for the use of the teachers.

This year the school had the same number of teachers but the classification was different. The changes were,- the creation of a Second Intermediate Department, which formerly was the Grammar Room, and the Grammar Room taking the place of the B. and C. classes of the High School which, formerly, was taught by the Assistant Principal. The school report for the year is as follows:—

Teacher	Department	Enrollment
Eva Maxwell,	First Primary,	53
Gertrude Chandler,	Second Primary,	49
Lola Robinson,	First Intermediate,	51
Clara Branson,	Second Intermediate,	41
S. L. Garrett,	Grammar School,	
C. W. Durrett, Principal.	High School,	46

1887-8

For this year the board consisted of,- J. B. Henshaw, James Mattison, J. S. Ferguson, J. Kuhn and D. W. Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland was re-elected and Mr. Kuhn succeeded Mr. Patton. D. W. Sutherland was elected president of the board, O. E. Dutton, treasurer, and C. D. Dewing, secretary. The treasurers report for this year was:- Tax levy-Contingent Fund \$1000.00; Teachers Fund \$3000.00; Bond Fund \$1500.00; Schoolhouse Fund \$200.00. Upon the resignation of J. B. Henshaw as director George Umphrey was elected to succeed him and complete the unexpired term.



CHRIST GRUBE



J. RONNA, D. D. S.

At the April meeting of the board, the order of the election of teachers for the ensuing year was taken up, and on the 20th ballot Mr. Oelrich was declared elected but refused to qualify. At an adjourned meeting the board, again, proceeded to ballot for a principal, and L. A. Hill was elected, and to receive a salary of \$75.00 per month. Upon Mr. Hill's refusal to qualify, the board again balloted for principal and Sara L. Garrett was elected. The remainder of the core of teachers elected for the ensuing year were,— Dora Smith, Grammar room; Clara Branson, Intermediate; Gertrude Chandler, Second Primary; Ruby Clark, First Primary. The principal's salary for the ensuing year was placed at 55.00 per month, all others at \$40.00 each, per month.

This year the school has the honor of turning out THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS which consisted of the following members: William Miller, Mabel Benson, Mae Lundy, Mary Ferguson, Blanche Patton, Lizzie Dalliner, Effie Lathrop, Eva Kuhn and Ora Evans.

1888-9

This year the board consisted of,— D. W. Sutherland, J. Kuhn, U. L. Patton, J. S. Ferguson, George Tank and James Mattison. Patton and Tank succeeded B. I. Salinger and J. B. Henshaw. O. E. Dutton and C. D. Dewing were re-elected to their respective offices of treasurer and secretary.

The election of teachers for this year was as follows:— Principal, Sara L. Garrett; Grammar Room, E. O. Garrett; First Intermediate, Jennie Robertson; Second Intermediate, Gertrude Chandler; Primary, Ruby Clark. The principal's salary was raised from \$55.00 to \$65.00 per month, while the rest remained the same.

The members of the graduating class were,— Lial Sutherland, Lou Patton and Edna Lathrop. This was the smallest class that has ever graduated from the school.

1889-90

The board consisted of,— D. W. Sutherland, J. Kuhn, Henry Hoffmann, U. L. Patton, George Tank and E. L. Ives. The two last named succeeded James Mattison and J. S. Ferguson. Mr. Tank resigned in July and was succeeded by L. E. Arney. O. E. Dutton succeeded himself as treasurer, and J. S. Ferguson succeeded C. D. Dewing as secretary. D. W. Sutherland was again elected president of the board. The tax levy and balance carried over from the previous year, as shown by the treasurer's report, is as follows:—Teachers fund, levy

\$2000.00, balance \$406.79; Bond fund, levy \$1000.00, no balance; Contingent fund, levy \$1000.00, balance \$139.39; Schoolhouse fund, levy none, balance \$196.00.

The teacher's salaries for the year were placed at,— \$65.00 for the principal, and \$40.00 each, per month, for all of the subordinate teachers. The core consisted of,— S. L. Garrett, Principal; E. O. Garrett, Asst. Principal; Jennie Robertson, Grammar; Clara Branson, First Intermediate; Clara Wilson, Second Intermediate; Flora Robinson, Primary.

The graduating class of 1890 consisted of the following members;— James Fitzgerald, William Ferguson, Charles Smith, Harry Woolman, Joseph Loch, Edward Nickols, Winford Umphrey, Lovie Oard, Ella Denton, Hattie Hall, Cora Peters, Belle Briggs, Nellie Hathaway, Clara Parker, Jessie Eden and Angie Kenyon.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

was organized May 24 of 1890, with a membership of twelve. Their first entertainment was given, in honor of the class of this year, at Mr. O'Fling,s. Since then, the exercises have always been held at the Germania hall. The present membership is 88.

1890-1

The board for this year was the same as that of last, D. W. Sutherland and L. E. Arney having succeeded themselves in office, Mr. Sutherland was again elected president of the board, and Fred Miller succeeded J. S. Ferguson as secretary.

At this time, there were in all, twelve grades,— three in the First Primary; two in the Second Primary; two in the Intermediate; two in the Grammar room, and three in the High School.

The teachers for the ensuing year will be shown by the following report:—

Teacher	Department	Enrollment
Flora Robinson,	First Primary,	76
Clara Branson,	Second Primary,	55
Blanche Patton,	Intermediate,	38
Jennie Robertson,	Grammar,	38
M. J. Wilson, Asst. Principal, High School,		50
S. L. Garrett, Principal,		

The graduating class for 1891, consisted of Charles Mattison, Orin Emmons, Albert Wood, John Jenson, Arthur Freelove, Gertrude Burnham, Mamie O'Fling, Mamie Parker and Julia Moore.

1891-2

There were 90 votes cast for directors; U. L. Patton succeeded himself, and H. D. Radeleff succeeded J. Kuhn. The old members of the board that carried over were,—D. W. Sutherland, Henry Hoffmann, E. L. Ives and L. E. Arney. E. L. Ives resigned in December, and was succeeded by Julius Brunnier. Fred Miller and O. E. Dutton succeeded themselves as secretary and treasurer.

In September, the board gave a contract for the erection of a frame building 20 x 32ft. for the accommodation of 50 pupils. In due time the building was completed and occupied by the Primary Department. This department was divided into two grades which necessitated another teacher.

The teachers salaries for the ensuing year were placed as follows:— Principal, for the year \$700.00; Assistant Principal, per month \$50.00; all others \$40. 00 per month each.

Following is the core of teachers and their respective reports for the ensuing year:—

Teacher	Department	Enrollment
Alvina Hockett,	First Primary,	27
Flora Robinson,	Second Primary,	47
Jessie Oblinger,	First Intermediate,	44
Blanche Patton,	Second Intermediate,	32
Jessie Robertson,	Grammar,	
Mary Wilson, Asst. Principal	High School,	31
S. L. Garrett, Principal,	Senior Class,	11

The graduating class for 1892, consisted of Charles Emes, John Ginther, Albert Henninger, James Signall, Nica Burnham, Alma Franke, Mae Barnes, Aszuba Hall, Lulu McCarty and Mamie Gardner.

1892-3

The vote cast at the school election this year was 208. The new members of the board were,— C. D. Dewing and Julius Brunnier. The former succeeded himself, while Mr. Brunnier succeeded Henry Hoffmann. The remaining members of the board were, — D. W. Sutherland, U. L. Patton, H. D. Radeleff and L. E. Arney. By the board, Mr. Sutherland was elected president, Fred Miller secretary, and O. E. Dutton treasurer.

This year, we find the first record of any intermissions having been granted to the school between the opening and closing hours during the forenoon or afternoon sessions. They provided for ten minutes recess in each session.

The teachers salaries for the ensuing year was placed as follows:— Principal, \$700.00 for the year; Assistant Principal, \$500.00 for the year; all of the other teachers \$40.00 per month, each.

The following report will show the teachers for the ensuing year:—

Teacher	Department	Enrollment
Luvina Hockett,	First Primary,	
Lou Patton,	Second Primary,	
Jessie Oblinger,	First Intermediate,	
Dora Dunlap,	Second Intermediate,	
Jennie Robertson,	Grammar,	
R. V. Garrett, Asst. Principal	High School,	
S. L. Garrett, Principal.		

The graduating class for this year, 1893, has the distinction of being the largest that the school ever turned out. It consisted of the following members:— Charles Redick, Edward Henninger, Gordon Sutherland, Johnnie Oard, Guy Ross, Joseph Nickum, Peter Jones, Albert Halley, Mary Kinney, Alta Shepherd, Hattie Leonard, Jennie Peters, Bessie Hall, Viola Flaugh, Ida Pickett, Anna Dau and Effie Woolman.

1893-4

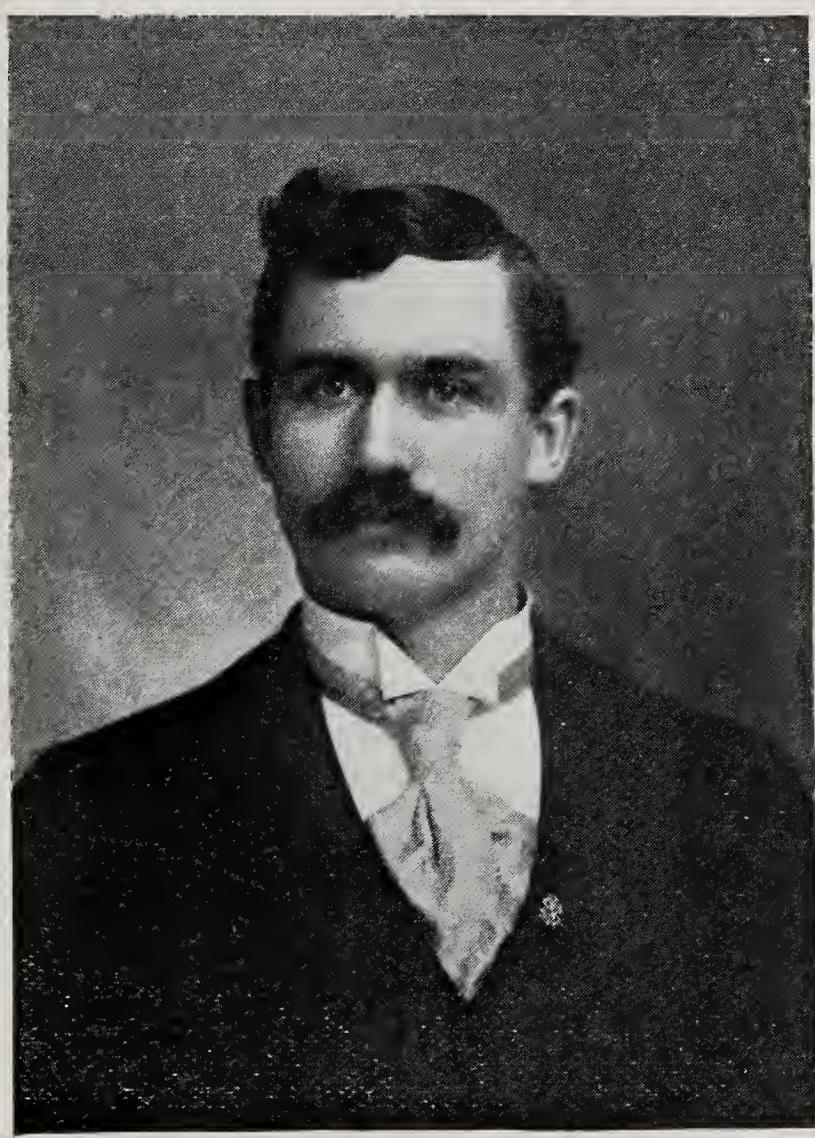
The number of votes cast for directors this year was 68, L. E. Arney and George Tank being elected. The former succeeded himself, and Mr. Tank succeeded D. W. Sutherland. The members holding over were,— H. D. Radeleff, U. L. Patton, J. Brunnier and C. D. Dewing. C. D. Dewing was elected president for the ensuing year, Fred Miller secretary, and D. W. Sutherland treasurer. The tax levy for this year was as follows:—Teachers fund, \$3000.00; Contingent fund, \$500.00; Bond fund, \$1000.00.

The janitor, this year, was empowered by the board, to inflict any necessary punishment on any child in its teachers presence.

A motion was made to increase the principal's salary, for the ensuing year, to \$800.00, providing, that Miss Garrett would accept the position.

Following is the core of teachers for the year:— Principal, Sarah L. Garrett; Assistant Principal, Dora Dunlap; Grammar, Jennie Robertson; Second Intermediate, Jessie Oblinger; First Intermediate, Jessie Eden; Second Primary, Clara Blakeslee; First Primary, Alma Franke.

The graduates for 1894 were,— Effie Atherton, Edith Halford, Lilia Blair, Louella Cory, Clara Emmons and Belle Young.



W. H. REEVER

1894-5

At the annual school election for this year, there were 57 votes cast, H. D. Radeleff and L. E. Stanton being declared elected. Mr. Radeleff succeeded himself, and Mr. Stanton succeeded U. L. Patton. The members that carried over were,— L. E. Arney, C. D. Dewing, George Tank and J. Brunnier. In April of 1894, L. E. Arney resigned, and was succeeded by D. A. Ross. Mr. Ross resigned in February of 1895, and was succeeded by E. M. Funk. The president, secretary and treasurer were re-elected, the same as for the previous year.

The tax levy for this year was as follows:—Schoolhouse and Bond fund, \$500.00; Contingent fund, \$1000.00; Teachers fund, \$3100.00.

The teachers elected for the ensuing year were,— Principal, S. L. Garrett; Assistant Principal, O. G. Olson; Grammar, Jennie Robertson; Second Intermediate, Jessie Oblinger; First Intermediate, Jessie Eden; Second Primary, Clara Blakeslee; First Primary, Alma Franke.

The graduates for 1895 were,— Joe Ross, Mabel Dailey, Grace Funk, Laura Karstens, Ivah Priest, Winford Funk, Rosa Radeleff, Alva Franke and Agnes Kinney.

1895-6

The largest vote was polled at the school election this year, that has been recorded up to the present time, the number being 258. J. Brunnier, Edward Signall and O. E. Dutton were the newly elected members. J. Brunnier succeeded himself, E. Signall succeeded U. L. Patton, and O. E. Dutton succeeded E. M. Funk to complete the unexpired term. O. E. Dutton was elected president, Fred Miller secretary and D. W. Sutherland treasurer of the board. The tax levy for this year was as follows:—School house fund, \$800.00; Contingent fund, \$1000.00; Teachers fund, \$3200.00.

THE SCHOOL BONDS issued May 28, 1883, for \$5000.00, to obtain money for building the school house, became due May 28, 1895. These bonds were disposed of by issuing a refunding bond for 4000.00, which was made payable at any time after the expiration of three years, the rate of interest to be 6 per cent payable semiannually. The interest on the old bonds was paid up to April 1st and bond No. 1 of the old bonds, for \$1000.00, was taken up.

The teachers salaries for the ensuing year were placed as follows:—Principal, \$80.00 per month; all others, \$40.00 per month each.

The principal change in the school, this year, was the method of grading. The First Primary was not to be classed as a grade, but as a Kintergarten. The first grade was the Second Primary and every room above that signified a grade, thus, making six grades in all. This change did not go into effect till the fall term of 1896.

The teachers and their respective reports for this year are as follows:—

Teacher	Department	Enrollment
Alma Franke,	First Primary,	35
Clara Blakeslee,	Second Primary,	67
Jessie Eden,	First Intermediate,	61
Eva Pickett,	Second Intermediate,	53
Alma Studemann,	Grammar,	41
Jennie Robertson,	High School,	45
L. J. Neff, Principal.		

The graduates for this year were:— Robert Sutherland, Edward Brent, Olive Freetly, Clint Russell, William Miller, Ray Sutton, Effie Parish and Mary Sprinkle. One peculiarity of this class was, the majority of boys over that of the girls. In the great majority of high-school graduates the case is vice versa.

1896-7

The board for this year consisted of O. E. Dutton, president; Fred Miller, secretary and L. E. Stanton, J. Brunnier, E. Signall, H. D. Radeleff and George Tank. The first and last named were elected to succeed themselves.

On the 18th day of May 1896, the board created a new department and elected Jessie Eden teacher. Her room was to be the room formerly used as a recitation room. The course of study was increased by adding Chemistry, Zoology, Latin and Natural Philosophy thus making another grade and extending the course another year. The result of this action of the board was an increase of the number of grades so that the Junior class of this year would be the Junior class of the next year, wherefore, there was no graduating class for 1897.

The teachers for the ensuing year were,— Principal, L. J. Neff; Assistant Principal, Jennie Robertson; Preparatory, Alma Studemann; Grammar, Eva Pickett; Second Intermediate, Hattie Hall; First Intermediate, Jessie Eden; Second Primary, Blanche Patton; First Primary, Alma Franke. The total attendance for the year was 315.

1897-8

This year H. D. Radeleff succeeded himself on the board and M. Jones succeeded L. E. Stanton. The members that carried over were,— O. E. Dutton, J. Brunnier, E. Signall and George Tank.

At the election of teachers for this year, it appears that the choice was rather difficult as 53 ballots were taken for Assistant Principal without a choice. The meeting was adjourned till the following evening when they compromised on Alma Studemann, who had been elected to teach the Preparatory Department. Shortly after this Hattie Hall, who had been elected to teach the Second Intermediate, and Eva Pickett resigned leaving two vacancies. Jessie Eden was elected as teacher of the First Intermediate but was changed to Second Intermediate. Effie Woolman was elected teacher of the First Intermediate. Ida M. Wilson of Cedar Falls was elected teacher of the Preparatory Department.

At the May meeting of the board, it was decided to reduce the salaries of the teachers \$5.00 a month each.

The teachers and their respective reports for the year, were:—

Teacher	Department	Enrollment
Alma Franke,	First Primary,	47
Blanche Patton,	Second Primary,	59
Effie Woolman,	First Intermediate,	44
Jessie Eden,	Second Intermediate,	47
James Signall,	Grammar,	54
Ida M. Wilson,	Preparatory,	51
Alma Studemann,	High School,	
W. H. Reever, Principal.	Original Entries	355
Per cent of attendance,		95
Per cent of punctuality,		99½

The graduating class for this year is one grade higher than the classes of previous years for the reason stated before — the addition of another grade— otherwise, they would have graduated last year. The class consisted of the following members,— Charles Koepke, Grace Breckenridge, Ida Hall, Agnes Blakeslee, Amalia Dethleffs and Jessie Wood.

1898-9

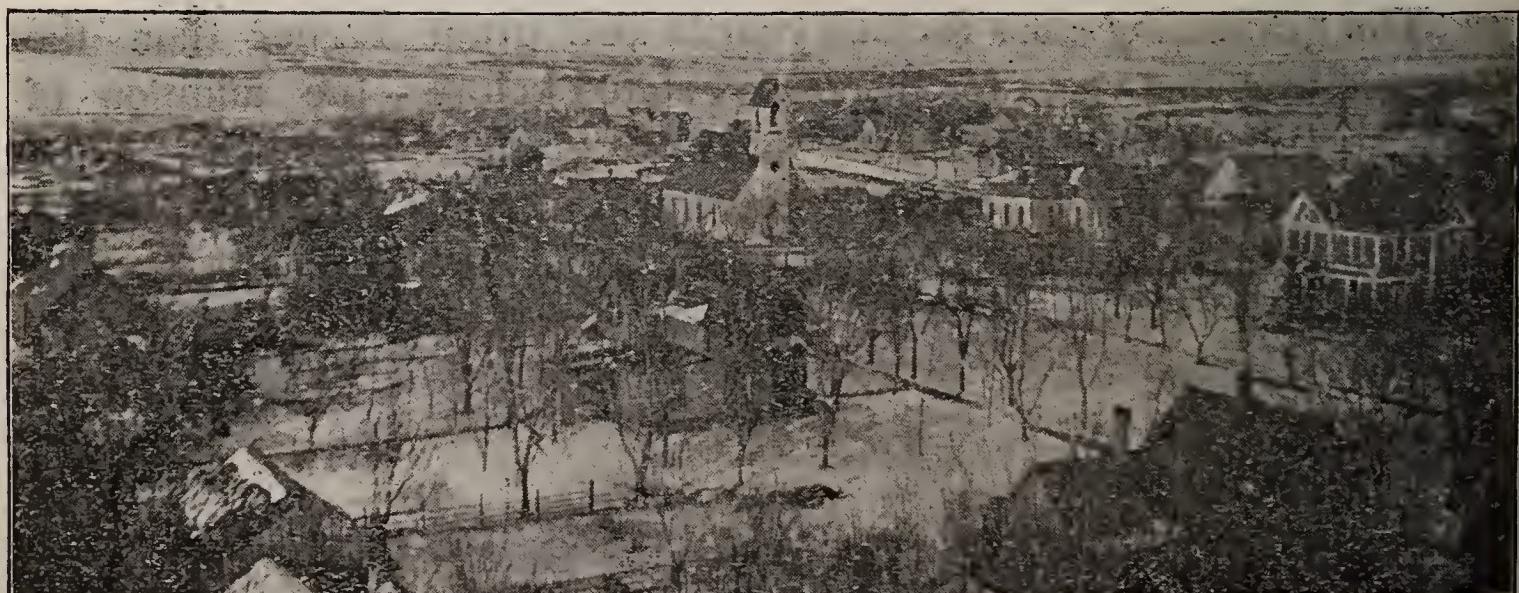
The board for this year is as follows:— George Tank, M. Jones, H. D. Radeleff, O. E. Dutton and E. Signall. The latter succeeded himself and Julius Brunnier dropped out as there was only one candidate allowed by the new law, which reads as follows:— “The board shall

consist of five members, one of whom shall be chosen the second Monday in March, 1898, two on the second Monday in March, 1899, and two on the second Monday in March, 1900. A Treasurer shall be chosen in like manner, whose term shall begin the second Monday in March, 1898, and continue for two years." So after this there will be only five members on the board, and the Treasurer will be elected by the people instead of by the board as heretofore.

In March of 1898, a petition was handed to the board asking that an election be held to decide on the erection of a new brick school building. This petition was refused as measures for enlarging the present building was under consideration. On May 3, a vote of the town was taken to see if the present school building should be enlarged. This proposition was carried and the north wing of the building was extended 32 feet, with an entrance, hallway and stairway between the new and old parts. The old stoves were removed and a new heating plant was installed, while the rooms were remodeled and refitted, and the entire building was repainted and put in good order generally.

One of the most commendable acts of the board, up to the present time, was their increasing the teachers salaries up to a living basis. The teachers salaries for this year are:—Principal, \$75.00 per month; Assistant Principal, \$50.00 per month; all others \$40.00 per month, each.

The teachers elected for this year are,—Principal, W. H. Reever; Assistant Principal, Alma Studemann; Second Preparatory, Elsie Studemann; First Preparatory, Lina Loechner; Grammar, James Signall; Second Intermediate, Jessie Eden; First Intermediate, Effie Woolman; Second Primary, Hattie Leonard; First Primary, Blanche Patton.



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF MANNING, Looking North-east.

This view was taken from the top of Bell Tower in the Winter of 1897.



PETER STEPHANY

Mail Service.

In the latter part of August, 1881, a petition was sent to the Postal Department at Washington asking for a post office. About the 20th, an answer came, in which the authorities positively declined to institute a post office at Manning. At this time there were fifty men in town, besides a large community of farmers including, in all, not less than two hundred voters who desired to have their mail matter sent to this point, as the train service was now running between Carroll and Manning. When the decision of the department was known, the people became indignant and determined that a more vigorous effort should be made. A lengthy petition was written and signed by every voter who could be found in the town and a large number of farmers who made this their trading post. Their petition was then forwarded to our congressman, Mr. Carpenter, to be used by him in urging their request. Soon after this the good tidings came that Manning was soon to have a post office. The appointment of a post master came to Seth Smith. After a weeks delay Mr. Smith received his commission but no supplies, and no route had been designated. After another weeks delay the route was laid direct from Carroll to Manning, and a man was hired and sworn to carry the mail, as the train running on the Iowa South Western did not carry mail. Still no key was to be had, and no supplies. Finally these came in part, and then it was discovered that a link was still wanting in the route. No one was ready to carry the pouch between the Carroll office and the Carroll station. All of this time the people of Manning stood ready to do anything reasonable or unreasonable to have their mail carried. They expected to pay the salary of the carrier from the office in Carroll to the depot in Manning but, for some unaccountable reason, were not permitted to do so. Another act which aroused the indignation of the people, is described in the Monitor as follows—"And now, while we waited—waited and wondered, wondered why the work did not begin—comes upon the board some mysterious, mystified, mucklehead, who superintends the route agencies and orders our mail matter carried to West Side, a little town over in Crawford County with which we have no direct communication whatever, and which sends out a semi-weekly mail that runs three miles west of us—there the mail for six or eight hundred people is dropped twice a week while we have a daily train into town". All of this time the people of Manning were paying a Mail carrier twenty nine dollars a month to carry the mail from Carroll.

The people of Manning and the Post Office officials continued thus at swords points till in January of 1882. After the Iowa South Western

had established a daily train service between Carroll and Kirkman, the town was able to abolish the mail carrier service and have their mail delivered daily by rail.

The post office fixtures were purchased by Mr. Smith of Mr. Hastings, who was at this time post master at Carroll. The four hundred call boxes and twenty lock drawers were soon all rented out, and the post office was then run in its full capacity.

As stated before, Seth Smith was the first post master. He served till September 30, 1885, when his resignation took effect. He was succeeded by E. M. Funk who took charge of the office October 1, 1885.

The most interesting feature of Mr. Funk's administration, occurred soon after his ascention to office. Up to December 1885, the post office had been kept in a building located in Block 6. December 20, between 4 A. M. and 7 P. M., Mr. Funk moved the post office and fixtures to a building, in a block south, owned by him. When the business men of the block in which the post office had been located came to get their mail the following morning, much excitement ensued, and strong adjectives, gutteral and other wise, were used. It surprised every body except those who had assisted in the removal. Even the deputy post master was not aware of it till he came down to open the office in the morning.

Mr. Funk was succeeded in office by W. F. Carpenter who took charge of the same in February of 1885. He resigned in the summer of 1892; being succeeded by E. L. Ives who completed the term and was re-appointed for the ensuing term which expired in February of 1896.

Peter Stephany is the present incumbent, having succeeded E. L. Ives. He is assisted by his sister, Katheryn Stephany, who makes an able and accomodating deputy.

United States Weather Signal Service.

Mr. Stephany, constantly having the good of the community at heart, spent much time and considerable money in getting a government signal station located at Manning; the reports came from Neola, the distributing center for this district. This, however, was not satisfactory as the reports came by mail and did not arrive here till in the afternoon. After considerable trouble, Mr. Stephany succeeded in having Manning made the distributing center, by which, receiving the fore-caste by telegram early in the morning and mailing them to the other stations in the district, the majority of the stations received their forecasts nearly six hours earlier. For these services the community as

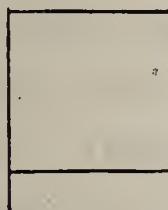
well as the surrounding towns ought to be very thankful as Mr. Stephany receives no remuneration for his services, whatever. The station was opened in February of 1898.

Here Telegraphic messages are received daily "except Sunday" from the Department at Chicago, after which they are communicated from here by mail to the following towns: Aspinwall, Astor, Audubon, Arion, Botna, Buck Grove, Charter Oak, Des Moines, Defiance, Earling, Gray, Glenellen, Grant Center, Hornick, Irwin, Kirkman, Kenwood, Luton, Mapleton, Panama, Persia, Portsmouth, Rodney, Ross, Ute, Yorkshire. Some towns receive two forecasts, making a total of 31 Forecasts sent out each day.

The following illustration and explanation, will give the reader a knowledge of the intricate workings of this bureau:

No. 1

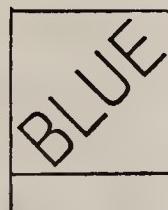
White Flag



Clear or fair Weather.

No. 2

Blue Flag



Rain or Snow.

No. 3

White and Blue Flag



Local Rain or Snow.

No. 4

Black Triangular Flag.



Temperature Signal.

No. 5

White Flag with black square in center.



Cold Wave.

if displayed on the pole in front of the office.

No. 1 Clear or fair weather.

No. 2 Rain or Snow.

No. 3 Local Rain or Snow.

No. 4 Temperature Signal. When displayed above the Weather flag, rising Temperature, when below, falling Temperature.

No. 5 Cold Wave

If more than one kind of weather is predicted for the Period from 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., the conditions first named in the forecasts will be represented by the uppermost weather flag in a vertical hoist from which the signals are to be read.

All casts supposed to designate the weather for twenty-four hours from the time of hoisting; except in case of sudden changes.

Manning Hose Company and Water Works.

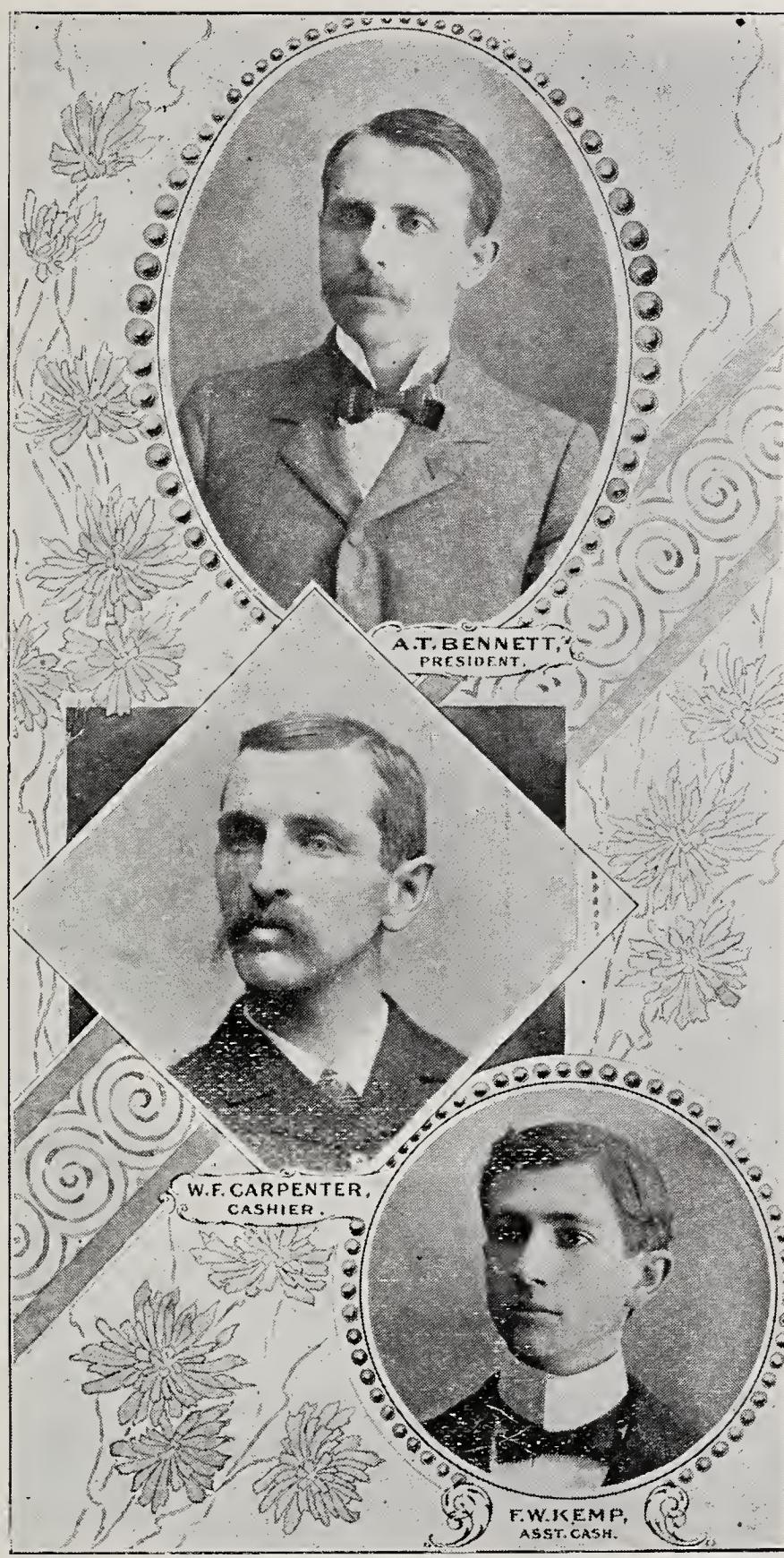
Up till the organization of the Manning Hose Company, the only method of fighting fires was with fire buckets and even then there was no system, not even a bucket brigade; but each one could pitch in and do it all or stand on the street corner with his hands in his pockets and whistle, or criticise the methods employed by those who were assisting.

The growth of the town had increased to such an extent and the need of an organized fire company had become so apparent, that May 15, 1884, the first meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a hose company. An organization was perfected with the following officers and membership:—President, N. J. Smith; Vice President, J. M. Nettle; Foreman, F. W. Arney; Assistant Foreman, W. P. Guild; Secretary, Neil McArthur; Treasurer, G. F. Chapman; Trustees,—E. C. Perry, A. L. Wright, C. S. Lawrence; Members,—R. L. Zane, J. B. Henshaw, D. D. Clark, W. F. Carpenter, C. Johnson, E. Smith and F. Wilkins.

At this time the only water supply was the wells and cisterns, however, there was promise of a better water system as bids had been handed in for the institution of a tank system of water works. The system was ready for operation by the autumn of 1884. The tower stands 30 feet high and supports a tank with a capacity of 50,000 gallons.

The water supply was obtained south of the tank, across the C. & N. W. track, in close proximity to the present pumping station. A reservoir was sunk near, and lower, than the creek bed, and supplied from the creek through a filter. This, however, proved unsatisfactory, as high water flooded the reservoir filling it with sediment and impure water. A well was then dug east of the reservoir, but this failed to supply sufficient water in the dry years of 1893—4. In 1894, nine three inch, driven, sand wells were sunk and connected with the pumping station. These have proven very satisfactory both for quantity and purity of water.

Up till 1894, the water was forced to the tank by wind power, but after the sand wells were sunk, the power was changed to steam. Now, the water is forced from the sand wells to the tank by a steam pump equal to a 25 horse power and has a pumping capacity of 11,000 gallons per hour. There is over a mile of 6 and 4 inch mains, which renders it very convenient to tap for private use and affords excellent fire protection; as these mains connect with 14 double fire plugs to which can be attached the 1500 feet of hose, thus carrying a powerful stream of water to almost any building in the town. There are three hose carts for the reeling of the hose, and a hook and ladder truck, fully equipped with ladders, buckets, and all such appliances as are necessary in the case of fire.



BENNETT BANK

Referring back to the organization of the hose company,—it was organized under the name;—MANNING HOSE COMPANY NO. 1.

The first entertainment given for the benefit of the company, was a firemans ball, given at the hall, September 18, 1884. This was a great success and netted the company a nice little sum. The second Firemans ball was given December 1, 1885. This ball netted the company \$7.75. The third ball was given December 18, 1886 and netted the company \$17.00. The fourth annual ball and supper was given December 9, 1887. The encouraging results of these entertainments prompted the company to take the following action.—That the Company give a ball the first Thursday night of each month, as long as the same proves satisfactory and successful. This was continued for several months and netted the company a nice little sum.

After the organization of the Company, to purchase a hosecart and hose was the next thing in order, as the completion of the water works was only a matter of a few months. The request for a hose cart was presented to the town council, and in less than a week the council reported that they had contracted for a hose cart of superior quality. A running team was then selected, consisting of the following members;— Pole,— P. M. Loes, Frank Laird; Lead,— Dwight Patton, Fred Miller and F. P. Guild, J. P. Arp alternates; Couplers,— A. L. Wright, W. F. Carpenter; Reel-men,— J. P. Arp, W. F. Arney; Captaian,— W. F. Carpenter; Rope-men,— D. W. Sutherland, W. E. Guild, F. Laird, J. W. Morrow.

THE FIRST CONTEST that the team entered into was at Perry, in July, 1884. The team won third money. They were to lay 300 feet of hose, break coupling and attach nozzle. The winning teams were;— Perry, 53 seconds; Jefferson, 53½; Manning, 55. The Manning team did not intend to run, but was persuaded to, and would have won first money but for the time lost in the start on account of their misunderstanding the signal. They made the best time on the coupling and won a purse of \$20.00. They had only six rope men, while the other companies had ten and twelve.

THE SECOND CONTEST was at the Fire Tournament held at Manning during the District Fair of 1884. Manning won first money both days of the tournament, netting the Company \$150.00. The score was;— Perry, 14 men, time 33 seconds; Vail, 13 men, ruled out; Audubon, 8 men, time 33½ seconds; Manning, 14 men, time 32½ seconds. The contest was,— to run 200 yards, lay 300 feet of hose, break coupling and attach nozzle.

THE THIRD CONTEST in which the team took part was held at Sioux City, in the summer of 1885. The writer was unable to get the score of this Tournament, however, I am informed that this was one

of the best runs that the team ever made; but as the couplers failed to perfect a coupling by a very small fraction of a turn they were ruled out. Not notwithstanding this error, the team beat the winner by several seconds.

THE FOURTH CONTEST took place at Glidden. In this tournament, the Manning team took second place in the hose, first in the hook and ladder, second in the engine, and first in the coupling race. It had been previously agreed between Manning and Adel, that the latter should get first money for the use of their hook and ladder truck, should Manning take first money. It is said by witnesses to the occasion, that the coupling race was the PRETTIEST RACE OF THE TOURNAMENT. The contest was,— two sections of hose were laid on the ground coupled together; the contestants, two couplers from each team, were to run 100 yards, break and make the coupling. This race was won by W. F. Carpenter and A. L. Wright, who ran the distance and made the coupling in $14\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, covering the hundred yards in $10\frac{3}{5}$ seconds and winning the race by $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. It is said that the race between Carpenter and Wright, was as interesting a feature as any fete during the tournament. They were so evenly matched that neither could gain an inch on the other, both covering the distance in exactly the same time.

For the benefit of the team in practicing, they purchased in June of 1887, 300 feet of tournament hose, a half interest of which was purchased by the town which seemed to display a very liberal attitude. The hose was purchased for \$150.00. There was also two speaking trumpets, a play pipe and a practicing coupling purchased at the same time. This placed the company in good condition for practice and effective results. The company applied for, and was admitted to membership of the Iowa Fireman's Association in the spring of this year. THE SIOUX CITY TOURNAMENT this year was the most important event in which the team ever took part. The team was composed of,— J. W. Marrow, P. M. Loës, James Hathaway, W. F. Carpenter, A. L. Wright, D. W. Patton, Frank Laird, William Hathaway, E. M. Funk, Peter Murray, Frank Ferguson, L. M. Conkling, J. P. Arp, Charles Coe, Frank Arney, Joseph Bemrose, Fred Miller and William Coe. The team's practice time was 47 seconds for 300 yards on a slow track. At the tournament they entered in the "49 second class" and won third money. In the "46 second class", they would have taken third money had their hose not been tramped on by some parties who had no right on the track. In this race, they made a record of 39 seconds, the second best time made during the tournament. This was the first state tournament in which they had taken part, and

consequently, they were not "onto the tricks" practiced by some of the professional teams. After this year, the interest began to wane, and the team finally disbanded.

THE PRESENT HOSE AND FIRE COMPANY number, in all, twenty six members as follows:- President, J. P. Arp; Secretary, W. B. Parrott; Treasurer, E. K. Johnson; Chief, William Wunrath; Asst. Chief, Fred Miller; Trustees, William Wehrman, Peter Stephany and C. J. Larson; Members, H. M. Free, Clinton Kenyon, George Shelldorf, John Grelck, John Frahm, Martin Brunnier, Julius Ruge, C. H. Reinholdt, John Schnoor, Herman Grau, Charles Schmidt, Edward Breckenridge, August Reimer, R. Wohlers, H. P. Hansen and D. W. Patton.

Manning District Fair.

J. W. Gardner was the first person to agitate the question of organizing a district fair association at Manning, and it was through his efforts that the first meeting of the citizens, for the purpose of considering this question, was called, January 20, 1883. By July 19, subscriptions to the amount of \$2000.00 had been subscribed, and the selection of the grounds had been placed in the hands of a competent committee. The second meeting of the association was held in Callison's hall, July 27. At this meeting, the articles of incorporation were perfected under the name "Manning Union Fair and Driving Park Association". The last Article (number 27) provided for the following officers: "The officers of this corporation, until the first election of officers, shall be conducted by the incorporators as follows:- President, U. L. Patton; Vice-President, H. D. Kadeleff; Treasurer, George Tank; Secretary, W. J. Marrow." The purchase of grounds, erection of buildings, construction of track, the drawing up and acceptance of a constitution, by-laws and track rules, and printing of premium list was all referred to competent committees.

The land selected for the location of the track and grounds was:- the north three quarters of the south east one fourth of the north east one fourth, and the south one fourth of the north west one fourth of the north east one fourth of section 20, belonging to Mrs. Grant, there being in all, about 50 acres,

At the meeting of July 31, the officers named in the articles on incorporation were elected, also the following directors,- J. H. Hall, James Bartley, C. E. Arney, H. N. Grant, H. Stocker, H. Grube, L. Eden, H. G. Jones of Audubon and P. B. Hunt of Harlan.

THE FAIR WAS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC for the first time, October 2, 1883. The second day the gate receipts were

\$500. On the third day, the fair was postponed a week on account of rain, and opened Monday, October 10. Friday, the closing day, over 1500 people assembled for the finale. All in all, the fair was a grand success, and the attendance would have been quadrupled, had the weather been more favorable.

THE SECOND ANNUAL FAIR was held September 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, of 1884. The total receipts were \$2680.30, while the fair, in general, was a great success.

The track records made this year, are as follows:-

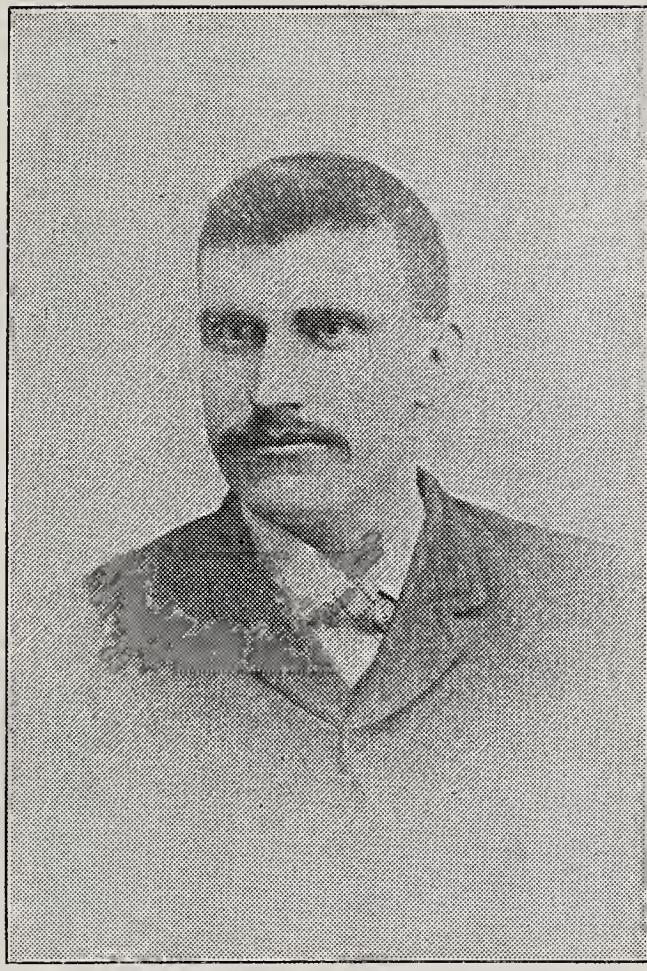
Entry	Purse	First	Second	Third	Time
Ladie's Driving		Mrs. H. M. Hire	Mrs. J. L. Hall		
Trotting, Double		M. Hire	C. A. Arney	E. F. Hislabeck	
Three year old	\$50	Rocky Mountain Baby	Boy Billy	Happy Jack	
Three minute class	\$100	Estella	Avoca Boy	Greedmore	2:41
Two thirty class	\$200	Estella	Avoca Boy	Chiqua	
Pacing	\$200	Boy Billy	Magnolia	Pumpkin Seed	1:50
Trotting, free for all	\$400	Black Bradshaw	Rufer Jr.	Avoca Boy	
Running, half mile	\$100	Black Rambler	Glenwood	Nellie Mont	53½
			Chief		
Running, mile and repeat	\$100	Black Rambler	Glenwood	Nellie Mont	1:54
Mile dash	\$100	Black Rambler	Mat Fisher	Wild Mary	1:59
			Chief		

The "free for all" was considered a "dead steal" from the association, by "pooling" and dividing the money.

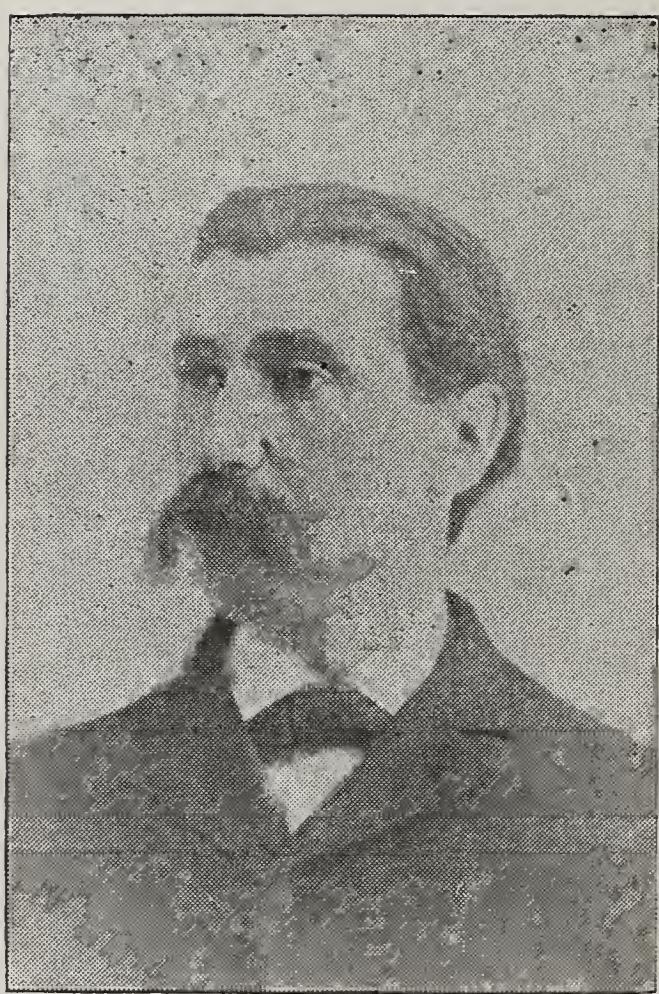
FOR THE YEAR 1885, the officers were,- President, U. L. Patton; Vice-President, H. D. Radeleff; Secretary, W. J. Marrow; Asst. Secretary, W. C. Henshaw; Treasurer, D. W. Sutherland; Directors- Wm. Johnson, and James Bartly of Audubon County; Carey, Arney and P. Miller of Crawford County; E. Shafenberg, Henry Grube and E. M. Kelley of Carroll County.

The fair was held September 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. It excelled all those of previous years in exhibits and attendance, and was considered a great success generally. One of the most interesting features of the fair, was the SHAM BATTLE, fought on Friday, by the old veterans and Company E., 1st. Regiment, State Guards. Probably the greatest danger that threatened the success of the association at this time, was the freedom with which they permitted gambling and licensed shell games and "fortune wheels". Where spirited speeding is made, gambling always follows, yet it might have been possible to have restricted it to such an extent that its immoral effect would have been scarcely noticeable, and not so repugnant to the great majority who were opposed to such amusements.

For this year, the following records were made in the speeding ring:-



J. A. SEXTON



H. G. A. BRUNNIER

In the walking, trotting and running race— the horses were to walk the first circuit, trot the second and run the third. Nora won First, and Tuckahoe, Second.

The two-forty class, trotting: Callamore, First; Mollie Buncher, Second.

Running rac^a, best two out of three: Ida's Pet, First; May Flower, Second; Slycer, Third.

Running, five furlong, best three in five: Cole Younger, First; Ida's Pet, Second; Slycer, Third.

Novelty trotting race: The purse was,— 10. to win the first circuit, \$20. to win the second; \$30. to win the third and \$40. to win the fourth. Selena won the first circuit and Ida's Pet won the rest.

THE FAIR OF 1886 was considered a great success, and the weather was very favorable for affording a large attendance. This was the first year in which the association made expenses, they cleared about \$600. This year, stronger protests were made against gambling machines and fakirs games, than ever before. The license was placed at \$30., and as high as fifteen "gambling joints" were found on the ground.

Among the drawing features of the fair was the HOSE RACE, in which the Manning Team won First place. Their time for running 200 yards, breaking and making coupling, was 34½ seconds. There was an excellent display of stock and farm implements, and the floral hall was filled in every department.

The record of the speeding ring was as follows:—

Three-year-old trotting, half mile heats.

Horse	Owner	Place	Purse	Time
Blackwood King		1	\$25.	2:2
Fanny B.	M. Hire, Manning, Ia.	2	\$10.	
Fannie Imps	P. M. Loes, Manning, Ia.	3		

Two-forty, trotting.

Nellie Sherman	Sam Baird, Dunlap, Ia.	1	\$100.	2:39
Robert McFarland	W. A. Thomson, Waucama, Ia.	2	\$60.	
Bulah	R. Shires, Hastings, Michigan	3	\$40.	
Patsy R.	H. Hicock, Mason City, Ia.	Dist.		
Davenport	R. J. Boyd, Defiance, Ia.	Dist.		

Two-thirty, pacing.

Finnigan	E. L. Cormichel	1	\$100.	2:32
Ania J.	D. D. Johnson, Weeping Water, Neb.	2	\$60.	
Mollie Cooper	G. D. Hay, Oscaloosa, Ia.	3	\$40.	

Half-mile, running.

Countess	W. E. Oakley, Kearney, Neb.	1	\$50.	53¾
Mayor Henning	C. E. Howard, Lexington, Ia.	2	\$30.	
Colonel Austin	John Bagly, Vail, Ia.	3		
Minnie B.	J. B. Fisher, Sioux City, Ia.	Dist.		
Black Rambler	John Hunter, Audubon, Ia.	Dist.		

Three-minute, Trotting.

Victor Wilkes	F. L. Rathbun, Denver, Colo.	1	\$100.	2:45 ¹ ₂
Bulah	R. Shires, Hastings Mich.	2	\$60.	
Robbie Burnes	H. G. Burt, Boone, Ia.	3	\$40.	
Irish John	Wm. Cloughly, Audubon, Ia.	Dist.		
Sir Isaac Newton	R. Newton, Missouri Valley, Ia.	Dist.		

Three-fourths mile, running.

Mayor Henning	C. E. Howard, Lexington, Ia.	1	\$50.	1:22
Countess	W. E. Oakly, Kearney, Neb.	2	\$30.	
Iowa Jim	Butler & Hoxford, Cherokee, Ia.	Dist.		

IN 1887, the fair was held on the 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14th of September. The first three days of the fair were well attended, but the financial success was impaired the 13th and 14th which prevented the horse and hose races.

In May of this year some of the stockholders of the Association wished to discontinue their connection with the same and withdrew. This action necessitated a re-organization, which took place May 7th. The new articles of incorporation were drawn up, and the Association continued under its old name. One of the principal Articles in the by-laws was the prohibition of gambling on the grounds. Another strong feature of the new organization, was its strong backing which included nearly every business firm in the city.

The new officers of the Association, for this year, were:- President D. W. Sutherland; Vice President, C. D. Dewing; Secretary, A. T. Bennett; Treasurer, Henry Hoffmann; Directors.- D. W. Sutherland, C. D. Dewing, A. T. Bennett, Samuel Bingham, C. E. Arney, Chris. Grube and H. D. Radeleft..

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF 1880 was a great financial success for the Association, netting them about \$200. One of the principal attractions was, a balloon ascention and parachute leap, which failed to take place on account of the negligence of the Aeronaut, and an unfavorable wind.

The speed ring for this year developed the following record:-

Two year old, trotting.

Horse.	Owner.	Place.
Alligator	C. A. Saunders, C. B. Ia.	First
Mohican	J. B. Henshaw, Manning, Ia.	Second
Pearl	J. R. Benson, Manning, Ia.	Third

Three-minute, trotting.

Rowly	D. F. Hire, Manniug. Ia.	First
Peggy	L. L. Bond, West Side, Ia.	Second
Dan Webster	H. Smith	Third
Pied Tar	C. A. Saunders	

Running.

Jack White	W. T. Abbott	First
Wild Irishman	T. F. Tyson	Second
Malvin H.	J. S. Sanford	Third
Whip Shaw	Wm. Porter	Fourth

THE FAIR OF 1890 was a success although, probably, the most notable event was the accident which befell Greeno, a running horse which belonged to James Prichard, of Camanche, Iowa. Greeno was the fastest horse on the track and gave great promise of being a record breaker. It appears that a conspiracy had been formed by the jockies of the other horses to either permanently injure, or kill him, in order to get him out of the way. Greeno started fifth from the pole but was soon "rubbing" the two leaders and pulled out for the lead, as they rounded the curve through cut on the south end of the course. The two leaders seeing that all was likely to be lost, "cut" to the outside of the track and crowded Greeno and his rider into the bank, throwing both and causing the bursting of a blood vessel in Greeno's neck. Greeno died before he reached the stables. This was only one of the many exciting incidents of the race course.

The interest and attendance was so stunted by the depression in business and the dry season, that the receipts were not sufficient to warrant the advisability of holding a fair in 1894.

THE LAST "RACE MEET" of the Driving Park Association, was held July 3 and 4, 1895. This was one of the most successful meetings that the association ever held although it was the last. Over three thousand people were in attendance, many coming from a great distance.

The first race was the three minute trotting. Out of thirteen entries there were six starters. Geneva drew the pole and after numerous attempts to score, the starter signaled "go". For a while it looked as though Uncle Dick would win the heat, but he fell behind in the last quarter and Geneva finished First, Uncle Dick a close Second, while May Rene was distanced. The next heat, in point of time was a surprise to every one. In this heat, Almont Sherman first got down to work, and though Geneva "played hard" for the first place, Almont was "too strong" and led under the wire in 2:32, with Geneva, Second. In the third heat, Geneva was ruled out for fouling Edward A. The score is as follows:-

Horse.	1st. Heat	2nd. Heat	3rd. Heat	4th. Heat	Place
Geneva	1	2	Fouled		
Uncle Dick	2	4	2	3	2
Edward A.	3	3	4	2	3
May Rene	Distanced				
Lady Gloster	5	5	3	4	4
Almont Sherman	4	1	1	1	1
Time	2:36 1/4	2:32	2:37	2:40 1/2	

In the 2:30 trotting, there were five starters. Bluebird drew the pole, and it took but little time to get a start. The first heat was taken by Bluebird who would have distanced the field, had he not been held in. Farmer, instead of being shut out, was given fifth place on the claim of a foul. In the next heat he crowded Bluebird for first, but the "play up the stretch" was not swift enough for the blue stallion who led the field under the wire with Farmer a close second. Now came the critical time. Bluebird wanted another heat to close the race; but Farmer was a "stayer"; and in this heat, he started out determined to lead to the finish. Farmer would probably been given First place, had he not fouled Bluebird on the first turn. Though he came under the wire first, the claim of a foul was sustained, thus giving the Manning horse first money. Rosario was given Second, while Farmer was set back to Third place. The score is as follows:-

Horse	First. Heat	Second. Heat	Third Heat	Place
Blue Bird	1	1	1	First
Quaker Boy	3	4	Distanced	
Farmer	5	2	3	Third
Rosario	2	3	2	Second
Oscar B.	4	5	Distanced	
Time	2:37	2:34	2:31	

In the Half-mile, running, Red Bird was the favorite, but the Manning people kept their eye on Honest Pete. The score was as follows:-

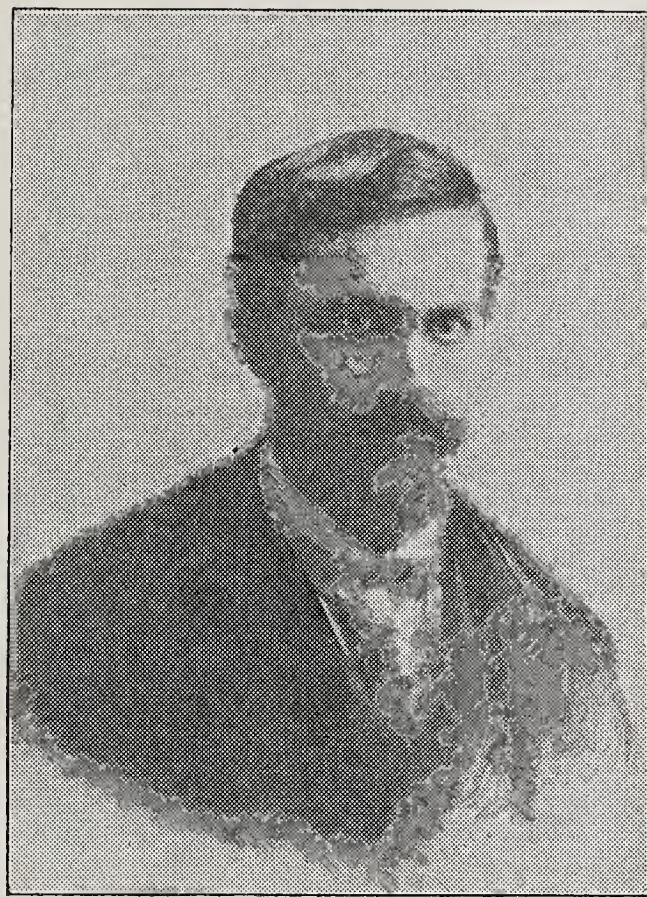
Horse	1st. Heat	2nd. Heat	Place
Red Bird	1	1	First
Honest Pete	2		Banner
Mart	3	2	Second
Green Webster		3	
Bathhouse			
Time	53¾	53¾	

In the 2:40 class, Clemmie C. drew the pole but could not hold it and it went over to Oscar B. The score is as follows:-

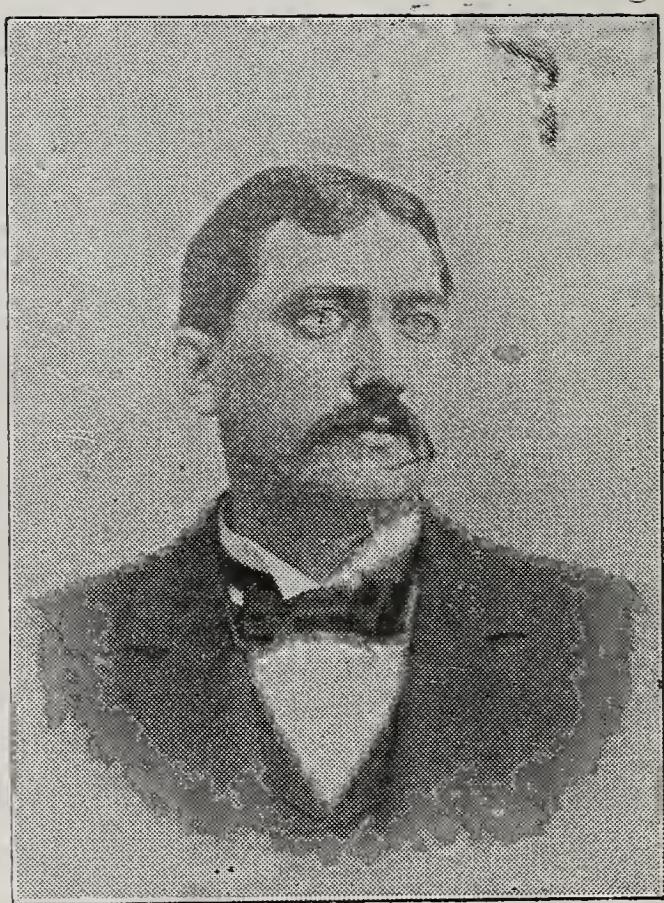
Horse	1st. Heat	2nd. Heat	3rd. Heat	Place
St. Seba	1	1	1	First
Lear Cossac	2	2	3	Second
Clemmie C.	3	3	2	Third
Jestina	Distanced			
Time	2:35	2:36½	2:34¾	

The most exciting race of the day was the 2:25 trot. Spokane was the favorite. Following is the score:-

Horse	1st. Heat	2nd. Heat	3rd. Heat	4th. Heat	Place
Pilgrim	4	1	1	1	First
L. Cafferty	1	4	4	3	Third
Spokane	2	3	2	3	Second
N. Sherman	3	2	3	4	Third
Time	2:32	2:32½	2:32½	2:34	



W. E. SHERLOCK



GUSTAV STEGEMANN

The last race was the $\frac{3}{4}$ mile running. Red Bird was First; Billy L., Second; Mart, Third, while Green Webster succeeded, admirably, in being shut out.

THE GROUNDS WERE SOLD, in 1896, to Samuel Bingham, for \$1700. For a time, there was some agitation of converting the grounds into a park, which, we are sorry to say, lacked the proper amount of push.

The Manning Improvement Association.

In an issue of the Monitor dated May 12, 1887, was the suggestion,— that the citizens take some effective step towards building up the town by making it a suitable place for industries. “With this object in view, Major Dewing called a meeting of the citizens at the Germania Hall, Monday evening, May 16. The band headed the procession to the hall, and in a short time, an enthusiastic congregation had assembled. After temporary organization, rousing speeches were made by Dr. Williams, Smith, Salinger, Barnes, Jay, Patton and others. Dr. Williams said “that the first essential in making a boom, was, to cultivate friendship with one another. It was a good plan to begin at home by cleaning up the yards, streets and alleys, and when a stranger came to see the town with a view to locating, or otherwise, everything would present an inviting aspect! During the progress of the meeting, a saloon keeper and one or two others went out into the country and set on foot a proposition to boycott Manning with their GERMAN FRIENDS unless the saloons were opened forthwith, within the incorporated limits. The farmers attended the meeting, and through their spokesman, William Martens, presented their case. They wanted PERSONAL LIBERTY, and if they could not get it in Manning, they would go elsewhere to do their trading. They failed, however, to get the co-operation of their kinsfolk in the town, and, realizing their failure, left the hall vanquished.”

An organization was effected with the following officers:— President, D. W. Sutherland; Vice President, Henry Hoffmann; Secretary and Treasurer, C. D. Dewing; Committeees—Solicitors, J. W. Martin, J. W. Barnes and Henry Hoffmann; on Constitution and By-laws, R. R. Williams, W. J. Marrow and B. I. Salinger; on permanent organization, C. D. Dewing and O. E. Dutton. Members enrolled,— John Jay, C. S. Lawrence, J. C. Oard, U. L. Patton, G. W. Umphrey, M. Hoffmann, H. Siem, G. L. Gorman, J. Karstens, J. S. Wilson, L. P. Brigham, H. Rohr, J. H. Chenoweth and F. T. Laird.

A meeting for the permanent organization, was held May 30. The permanent officers were:- President, D. W. Sutherland; First Vice President, U. L. Patton; Second Vice President, Henry Hoffmann; Secretary, C. D. Dewing; Treasurer, George Tank. The object of the organization was,- that should any person seeking a place to engage in manufacturing of any kind, become known, it was reported to the executive board who were empowered to offer inducements that would not be ignored. It was known as the Manning Improvement Association. Its object was:- to promote the financial prosperity of the town. This movement, really, did the town much good, in as much as, it induced many to improve their homes, and place things in a more presentable appearance, which would not have been done under ordinary circumstances.



PARK HOTEL.

Facing Main and Fifth Streets. Looking South East.

Fires.

The first fire in Manning occurred December 28, 1881, in what was then known as the Callison Building and is now the City Hotel. The upper story was being fitted up for a hall, and the shavings had caught fire from the stove while the carpenters were at dinner. By heroic efforts, the fire was extinguished, having done but little more than consume the shavings, and char the carpenters tools and lumber that was being used in finishing the room.

ON APRIL 16, 1882, about 9:00 o'clock, the second fire occurred while the greater part of the citizens were attending the church services which were being held in the Callimore Hall. The alarm was given

just as the minister was pronouncing the benediction. A rush was made for the stairs, but a panic was avoided by a few steady persons who had a quieting and governing influence over the rest.

The fire caught in the store of Heinzman Bros. & Moody, which stood three doors south of the corner of Main and Third streets, and by the time an attempt was made to get at it, the room was so filled with smoke and flame that it was impossible to enter the building. This firm saved nothing at all. Callamore & Priest's store stood next on the north. The goods of this firm were carried out, but in great haste, and they were greatly damaged. One of the families resided up stairs, and barely escaped— one young lady descending from a window by means of a ladder. Wetherill & Morsch's store stood adjoining this, on the corner. The goods were nearly all taken out. On the south of Heinzman Bros. & Moody, was the grocery store of Whealen Brothers. Some goods were saved but in a damaged condition. Next was Stocker's Meat market, and Gestenberg's saloon. Adjoining this was Dr. Wright's building, occupied by Hoffmann & Schoop as a general store. Some of these goods were removed but were greatly damaged. After these, the postoffice went, and then the store of McQuaid & Hamilton. Their goods were carried into the street. The next three rooms belonged to M. L. Freelove,— the first was occupied by W. M. Fullers, as a harness shop; the next as a law office and dwelling; and the third by Freelove's restaurant and family. Most of the contents of these rooms were removed. On the corner stood the large building of Webb & Hartenhoff, used as a saloon and residence. All of these buildings were a total loss. On the opposite side of the street every building was scorched and every glass front cracked to pieces. Nearly all of the buildings in the block were emptied of their contents, as were those of the block south. Considerable damage was sustained in this way.

The losses and insurance were as follows:—

Owner	Loss		Insurance	
	Building	Stock	Building	Stock
Wetherill & Morsch	\$1600.00	Damaged—	\$ 700.00	\$1800.00
Callamore & Priest	\$1200.00	Damaged—	\$ 750.00	\$1500.00
Heinzman Bros. & Moody	\$1400.00	Total - \$5000.00	\$1000.00	\$4800.00
Whealen Brothers	\$ 450.00	Total - \$1000.00	\$ 300.00	
Fred Gestenberg	\$2000.00	Total—	\$1600.00	\$ 250.00
Hoffmann & Schoop	\$1200.00	Partial-\$4500.00		\$2200.00
Seth Smith	\$1000.00			
J. L. McQuaid	\$1000.00			
McQuaid & Hamilton		Partial-\$2500.00		\$1500.00
M. L. Freelove	\$2000.00	Partial—	Light	
Webb & Hartenhoff	\$2500.00	Partial—	\$1200.00	
On opposite Blocks	\$ 400.00	Damaged—	Covered	Covered

THE FIRE OF JULY 13, 1882, started at about 2:00 o'clock a. m., and was the third large fire that the town had sustained. At that hour Mr. Sims, who was the night watchman, noticed a bright light shooting out from between two buildings situated on Main and Third streets. The building on the corner was occupied by Joseph Loch, as a saloon, and the one adjoining, by W. F. Howard as a meat market and dwelling. The buildings stood two feet apart. The fire, at the time the alarm was given, was well under headway. It had been started at the ground, and had burned up between two studding, spreading out between the joist in the second floor and going on up to the roof. Before the fire was brought under control, a part of the roof was burned off and the building greatly damaged.

"The fire was the work of an incendiary" says the Monitor of that date. "Kerosene was thrown against the buildings on the outside, and, some say, on the inside as well. Auger chips were picked up immediately below where the fire was started. and a piece of charred wood, containing the auger hole was found. There are two or three theories, but we prefer to express no opinion".

The building was covered by insurance to the amount of \$700.00, and the tables and fixtures to the amount of \$550.00. Howard's stock and fixtures and Mr. Woolman's household furniture were removed. Mr. Woolman used the second story of the adjoining building as a residence: Mr. Howard sustained some damage, while Mr. Woolman's damage was very slight. The damage sustained by Mr. Loch, was estimated at \$400.00.

A SECOND ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM, was made Monday, July 31, at about 5:30 a. m. This fire was also started in the basement of the building of W. F. Howard which was occupied by him in the first story and basement as a butcher shop, while the second story was used as a dwelling. Kerosene had been freely sprinkled through the basement and ignited. The fire was discovered by Mr. Wetherly just as it was breaking through the first floor. However, it was extinguished before much damage was done. This fire was started close to where the former fire was set. Howard and his partner, who lived in the building, are said to have been away from home, on a visit, at the time the fire occurred.

A THIRD ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM, was made Sunday morning, July 5, 1883. The fire was discovered about 1:00 o'clock a. m. The building was occupied by the Farmers & Traders Bank, in front, and the Monitor office in the rear. The fire was discovered in the rear room, where the Monitor office was. Mr. Lisk was the party who gave the alarm. Some one had filled a tobacco bucket with shavings and saturated them with kerosene. He then placed them well under the building, out of the way of observation, and fired it. There



W. E. GUILD

was also quite a quantity of paper cinder found at one place under the building, and a bundle of old papers had been removed from Callison's Hall, which indicated that the fire bug was well acquainted with the surroundings and intended to make sure work. The fire had scorched the end of the building and extended under it to the distance of twenty feet or more, charring a 2 x 6 joist half off. The damage to the building amounted to about \$25, and to the Monitor office about \$6. The principal damage to the latter, was the pieing of type. As to the motive for setting the fire, there were several opinions. But the most commonly expressed opinion was,— that it was an attempt to suppress the Monitor.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE FIRE, was discovered in a closet under the stairway, about 4:00 o'clock, Wednesday morning, October 29, 1894. The cause was unknown. The roof of the building was blown off by an explosion of the accumulation of gas in the attic. The loss sustained was about \$400.

THE FIRE IN E. C. PERRY'S STORE, broke out about 5:00 o'clock, Sunday morning, March 4, 1884. Mr. Perry, who occupied a room over the store as a sleeping apartment, discovered the fire and gave the alarm. He had been awakened by the smothering sensation caused by the smoke. The fire was beyond control, in Perry's building, before water could be brought to bear on it. E. L. IVES and A. L. WRIGHT were **THE HOSE TEAM** on this occasion, as they had the hose cart on the scene before the other people had arrived. When it was discovered that Perry's building could not be saved, the efforts of the firemen were turned towards saving Hoffmann & Schoop's Store. The goods were all removed, although they were damaged to the extent of about \$400.

"It was while at work saving this building from the fury of the leaping flames, that F. W. Arney inhaled some smoke and gas from the effect of which he was confined, for some time, to his bed. To MR. ARNEY is GIVEN the CREDIT for saving the adjoining building and possibly the entire block. He slid down the south side of the roof, adjoining the burning building, which was covered with ice, and with one hand holding the hose, he dropped to the eaves, and with the other hand played the water in such a manner that the siding was but slightly charred. If the boys holding the hose had loosened their grip, Arney would have met his doom in the fiery pit."

Perry's loss was estimated at \$7000. He carried insurance to the amount of \$1500.00 on the building and \$2000 on the stock.

SMITH, GRINNELL & CO., sustained a heavy loss by fire, November 13, 1888. It was only by the most determined efforts of the fire company, that the fire was confined to this building. Never had

the boys done better work than was done on this occasion. The whole block was threatened, but by almost superhuman efforts the fire was extinguished, while the two small buildings on the north and south were hardly scorched. The building was insured for \$400 and the stock for \$1900. Mr. Smith, who had rooms in the back part of the store where he resided, lost everything, and carried no insurance. Only a few pieces of furniture were saved. The stock was valued at \$3600. Mr. Grinnell, a member of the firm, lost all of his tools which were valued at \$300, and on which there was no insurance.

THE MOST DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN MANNING occurred May 8, 1891. It was discovered, about 2:00 o'clock, Saturday morning, in the Brunnier building. I quote, in part, a description of the fire as chronicled in the Monitor, issued May 14, 1891. "The wind was blowing a terrific gale from the south, and as the building referred to was located next to the corner on the south end of the block, the flames swept on with a furiousness that cannot be described, leaping from one building to another in quick succession, totally demolishing the buildings in Block 5 in less than an hours time. No one ever witnessed a fire that spread more rapidly and destroyed more property in the same length of time."

The first building on the south was a frame structure (as were all in the row except two), one story high, owned by John Albert, the front part being occupied by him as a saloon, and the rear by C. F. Rosenberg as a residence. Albert managed to save one pool table, and Rosenberg got his family and a very slight part of their clothing out.

The next building to the north was also a one story and occupied by J. Brunnier with a large stock of general merchandise of which not a solitary article was saved.

Mrs. C. A. Benson owned the two story building adjoining. The lower floor was occupied as a saloon, and the loss to the occupant was small. **G. M. DAILEY AND FAMILY BARELY ESCAPED WITH THEIR LIVES.** They occupied the upper story as a residence. The family was not aroused from slumber until the flames had almost reached them. Egress through the door and thence down stairs had been cut off by the flames, and they, desponding, rushed to the building farthest from the advancing flames, thinking that they would meet their doom together. A happy thought suggested itself to Mabel, the daughter. There were windows in the west end through which they could pass to the wooden awning and jump to the ground. A window was raised by Mr. Dailey, and Mabel opened another. Mr. Dailey told his wife and daughter to follow and he would catch

them, jumping at the same time. Mabel followed and was caught in the arms of her father, but Mrs. Dailey being blinded by the smoke, thought that Mabel was still in the rooms and made a desperate effort to find her. She had given up all hopes of being saved— in fact, wanted to die with her daughter— when Mrs. Dailey's brother, M. Hire, called frantically for her to jump, that Mabel had been saved. This command was obeyed, and she was saved, but not before the flames had reached her and fearfully burned her so that her life had been hanging in a balance for several days. She is now on the way to a very slow recovery. Miss Mabel's feet were considerably burned, and Mr. Dailey received a fracture of the patella. Their househould goods and clothing, also an organ, were consumed.

The next building was occupied by the post office on the first floor, and J. C. Engleman's law office on the second fioor. **POSTMASTER CARPENTER MADE AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE A FEW EFFECTS.** He got in all right but was soon surrounded by the fiery enemy, and was lucky in leaping through the flames and escaping with burned hands and singed hair and mustache. All of the mail matter, fixtures and goverment matter was a total loss with the exception of a little that Mr. Carpenter saved. Mr. Engleman's loss was total.

The next building was owned and occupied by L. L. Lightfoot as a restaurant and bakery. They also had living rooms in the building, and **MR. LIGHTFOOT AND FAMILY BARELY ESCAPED** with their lives, not getting enough clothing to complete their toilet.

Dr. G. M. Barber sustained a complete loss with the exception of a show case containing brushes.

Karsten & Dethlefs, who carried a fine line of general merchandise, also sustained a complete loss.

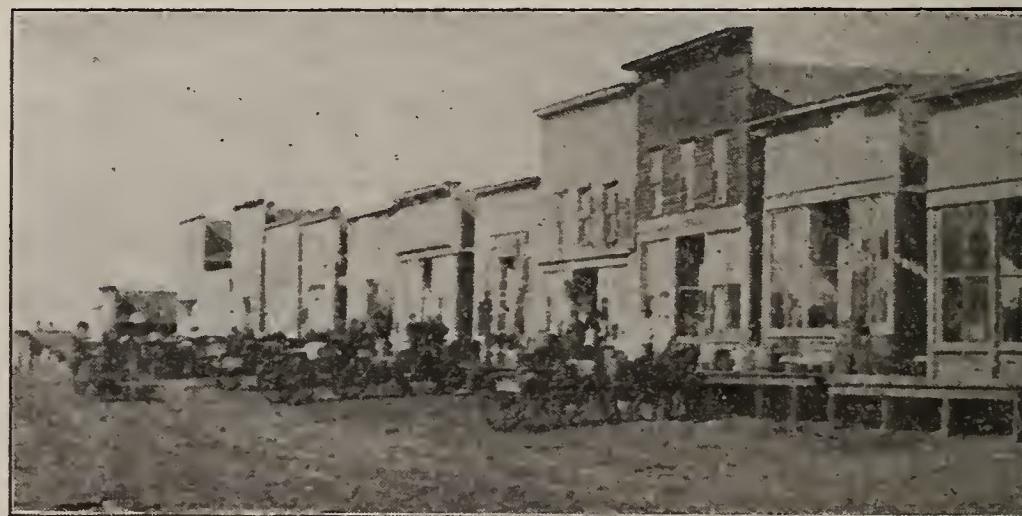
John T. Jay was the owner of the next building north. It was two story, being occupied on the first floor by W. F. Eckles as a saloon, and in the second story by Miss Lena Lohmeier, for dress making and residence. Miss Lohmeier lost all of her household goods and barely escaped from the burning building.

The Heffelfinger building, occupied on the ground floor, by him, as a jewelry store, and the second story, by Mr. Dillingham and family as a dwelling in the front rooms and by Seth Smith as sleeping apartment in the rear, was the next. Mr. Heffelfinger lost all of his stock which was covered with only \$500 insurance. Previous to this he had carried \$7500 insurance, \$7000 of which had expired only ten days previous to the fire. Mr. Dillingham lost all of his household effects. Mr. Smith managed to get several trunks out, however, he sustained quite a heavy loss.

Now comes the bricks owned by C. D. Dewing. One was occupied by John T. Jay as a clothing store, and the other by Ives Brothers, general merchandise. Mr. Jay estimates that if he receives the insurance in full on his stock, his loss will not be much over \$1000, as goods to the amount of about \$5000 were saved. Ives Brothers stock invoiced at about \$12000.— of which, about \$3000 of goods were saved. The second story of these buildings were occupied by Dr. Eckmann as an office; F. A. Bennett, sleeping apartments; Strong's hotel and Knights of Pythias Hall. Dr. Eckmann lost everything and carried no insurance. Mr. Bennett had just furnished his rooms with fine carpets and furniture, and commenced to enjoy his bachelor quarters. The intrinsic value of his loss is small, but he had many relics and keepsakes which he prized highly.

Strong's hotel was the last building in the row. It reached to the alley on the east, and was a two story frame. The building was owned by Mrs. H. B. Barbee and cost not less than \$3000. The house had twenty two guests, all of whom had *hair breadth escapes*. After seeing them safely out, landlord Strong set about getting his goods out, but he was not very successful, owing to the large number of persons who had no time to assist him. They preferred watching the flames and criticizing every act of the firemen, however, there were a number of willing hands and quite an amount of goods was saved.

Tank & Hoffmann sustained a heavy loss in coal and shingles that were situated just east of John Albert's building.



Block 5 facing Main Street, in 1881

William McManiman, an engineer on the Milwaukee, HAS THE UNANIMOUS THANKS OF THE CITIZENS OF MANNING, for the part he took in notifying them of the fire. Had it not been for the shrill screech of his whistle, a number of the occupants of the block would have been burned to death. He was running an *extra*, east bound, and had just pulled the trottle to leave town, when he noticed the fire and tooted the whistle, thus awaking the people.



CAPT. S. D. PRIEST

The night watch had been severly criticized for not noticing the fire and giving the alarm. His excuse is,— that HE WAS AT LUNCH. We wish to be as charitable as consistant in cases of this kind. When we look back to the origin of the fires that have occurred in the history of the town, there have not been more than two that have not been ACCREDITED to INCENDIARISM, and the latest one is no exception.

As an illustration to show how hard the wind blew, a barn of Joseph Prosch, located a half mile north of the scene of the conflagration, was set on fire by the burning shingles and destroyed."

The following table is a general summary of the losses sustained in this fire:—

Owner	Loss		Insurance	
	Building	Stock	Building	Stock
John Albert	\$2000.	Total- \$ 700.	\$1000.	None
C. F. Rosenberg		Total- \$ 500.		\$ 400.
J. Brunnier	\$1000	Total- \$8000.	\$ 500.	\$4000.
Mrs. C. A. Benson	\$1200		\$ 500.	
G. M. Dailey		Total- \$ 500.	\$ 500.	None
W. F. Carpenter		Total- \$ 300.		\$ 250.
J. C. Engleman		Total- \$ 600.		None
Mrs. Pepper	\$1200.		Unknown	
L. L. Lightfoot	\$1500.	Total- \$2500.	\$1000.	\$1000.
Dr. G. M. Barber	\$1200.	Total- \$4000.	\$ 750.	\$1200.
Karstens & Dethlefs	\$1000.	Total- \$6000.	\$ 700.	\$3000.
Lena Lohmeier		Total- \$ 300.		None
W. F. Eckles		Total- \$1000.		None
J. T. Jay	\$1000.	Partial- \$3000.	\$ 500.	\$2000.
U. S. Heffelfinger	\$1500.	Partial- \$5000.	None	\$ 500.
F. Dillingham		Total- \$ 200.		None
Seth Smith		Partial- \$ 300.		None
Ives Brothers		Partial- \$9000.		\$5500.
Dr. Eckmann		Total- \$ 800.		None
F. A. Bennett		Total- \$ 300.		None
Knights of Pythias		Total- \$ 400.		None
Mrs. H. B. Barbee	\$3000.		\$1500.	
H. Strong		Partial- \$2000.		None

There were minor losses, such as the loss of Tank & Hoffmann, damaged store fronts, etc., which we have not mentioned above. All losses, in the above summary which were not real property, were placed under the head of *stock*.

As a result of the fire, we find the following changes and improvements to have taken place, and note the course pursued by some of its unfortunate victims:— The building on Lot 7, Block 5, owned by John Albert, was rebuilt in a two story brick. Mr. Albert died before the building was completed, and the same passed into the hands of Honnas Wunder, who rents it for a saloon, which has been occupied in succession by,— A. L. McEnturff, Graves & Moreau, Claus Edens, and John Hansen who occupies it at the present time.

J. Brunnier rebuilt a one story brick. Immediately after the fire, he rented a building on south Main Street, owned by J. A. Mills, where he stocked up and continued to hold his trade till his new building was completed.

Mrs. C. A. Benson sold her building to Tank & Hoffmann, who erected a one story brick, which has been rented, ever since, to Jens Hansen, for a saloon.

The post office building, owned by Mrs. Pepper, was also sold to Tank & Hoffmann who erected a one story brick, and rented the same for a furniture store.

The Lightfoot building was rebuilt by Mr. Lightfoot, into a two story brick, and occupied by him as soon as completed, continuing in the same business as before the fire,— hotel, restaurant and bakery.

Dr. Barber, also, built a two story brick. He bought the Schroeder Brothers' stock soon after the fire, and continued business in the same building till his own was completed.

Karstens & Dethlefs rebuilt a one story brick, and during the progress of its construction they continued the business in Lot 8. Block 4.

The next lot, owned by Stouffer & Jay, was sold to P.B. Stouffer, who conceived the idea of putting up a small building to be rented for a post office. With this object in view, he bought an extra NINE FEET OFF FROM LOTS 12, 13, 15 and 16 to be divided as follows:— Lot 12, owned by Dr. G. M. Barber, one foot; Lot 13, owned by Karstens & Dethlefs, one foot— this placed them one foot over onto Dr. Barber's original lot; Lot 15, owned by Stouffer & Lewis, four feet; Lot 16, owned by C. D. Dewing, three feet. This extra nine feet was to be added to the north and south sides on his own lot, No 14, which he purchased of Stouffer & Jay.

This transfer effected Lots 12, 13, 15 and 16 as follows:— The store front of Lot 12, formerly, twenty five feet wide (as were all of the lots in this block which fronted on Main Street), now contained the south twenty four feet of that lot; the store front of Lot 13, now, contains the south twenty three feet of Lot 13, and the north one foot of Lot 12; the store front of Lot 16, now, contains the north twenty two feet of that lot; the store front of Lot 15, now, contains the south three feet of Lot 16, and the north eighteen feet of Lot 15; the Stouffer lot (14), contains the south seven feet of Lot 15, the whole of Lot 14 and the north two feet of Lot 13, making the front thirty three feet wide. The one story brick building that he had erected is 33 x 70 feet, with two front entrances. The south side and front was partitioned off into a room 12 x 40 feet, which was fitted up for a post office and has been occupied by all of the succeeding postmasters for that purpose.

J. T. Jay bought the Heffelfinger lot owned by Stouffer & Lewis and erected a one story, brick, store building. After the fire, he moved his stock into the Wright building, on Lot 7, Block 6, till his new building was completed.

Ives Brothers moved their stock to the Norris building, where they made an invoice, preparatory to adjusting their insurance and closing out the stock.

C. D. Dewing rebuilt two one story bricks on the lots owned by him, and also another on the lot adjoining on the north, which he bought of Mrs. Barbee.

Mr. Strong discontinued the hotel business and started a restaurant on Lot 4, Block 8, which he continued during the summer, finally closing out and moving to Audubon, Iowa, where he again launched into the hotel business. At the present writing he is in the same business in or near Spirit Lake.

AN ATTEMPT, TO BURN BLOCK 6, was made about 9:00 o'clock, Sunday night, April 16, 1882. A hole was cut in the shiplap of the Dou building, just to the west of the window on the north side, into which the incendiary poured a quantity of kerosene oil. He also found an opening underneath the sill of the window on the west, and here kerosene was again used. When his preparations were all completed, he touched the match and vanished, but the prompt attention of the fire company and other citizens saved the building, to which very slight damage was done. The wind was blowing a gale from the northeast, and if the fire had not been discovered when it was, there is no telling how much damage might have been done. The Dou building is what is now Lewis & Grau's block.

THE FELDMANN FIRE, occurred on September 18, 1893. On Thursday morning, at just 4:45 o'clock— as chronicled in the Monitor—the fire bell awoke the citizens of Manning from their slumbers. The whole town was illuminated by the fierce flames which were consuming the *Manning bottling works*, owned by G. Feldmann, and located in the south part of town. When the alarm was given, the building was almost consumed, and nothing could be done to save its contents. The plant was a fine one, and contained all the latest machinery and devices for manufacturing and bottling summer drinks, and was doing a large and profitable business. The building contained several thousand dollars of choice liquors, a carload and a half of beer, and a large quantity of glass ware and other supplies. The total loss was in the neighborhood of \$15000, with an insurance of \$3250. No wonder the thirsty inventive genius has turned his energies towards appliances for consuming smoke when such things as that go up in it.

The residence of G. Feldmann was saved only by the hardest exertion.

The fire was THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY. There had been no fire in the building for three weeks previous, so it could not possibly be laid to the negligence of the employes.

THE FIRE OF 1895, for a time, threatened the destruction of the entire business portion of the town. On Wednesday afternoon of September 11, eight business houses were totally destroyed, and a number of others were badly damaged. At just 3:00 o'clock, smoke was seen issueing from the roof of the Free Press office which was located on Lot, 6, Block 7. The alarm was given by Herman Grau and in a very short time the hosecart and a large crowd appeared on the scene. The hose team started out in excellent form, with six men at the ropes, but the two leaders, evidently, having overexerted themselves in getting to the hose house, lost step in the first quarter and stopped by the wayside to "steam up" when they completed the run and did some excellent service at the scene of danger. As the fire was between the ceiling and the roof, access to it was not easily gained, and when the water was turned on, the roof was in a flame. The crowd carried out considerable property, and no one appeared at all alarmed at the prospects. When the building on both sides had caught fire, the danger was plainly seen, but there was no adequate means for preventing the spreading of the flames. A strong wind was blowing from the south west, and the flames were carried from building to building with incredible fury. When it became evident that the buildings could not be saved, many persons busied themselves with carrying out goods.

Every one thought that the fire would be checked when it reached the corner of Fourth and Main streets, where stood the two story brick building, owned and occupied by the First National Bank; but it didn't. The flames from the adjoining building, crept in at the doors and windows, and in a few minutes the interior of the bank represented the appearance of a firy furnace. The heat grew so intense, that the Reinholdt building, on the opposite corner, east, caught fire, and for a time, the safety of the city was in serious danger. If the fire had once gained a foothold in these buildings, on the opposite side of the street, and spread to the lumber yards of Tank & Hoffmann, the result could not have been foretold.

At this juncture, numbers of merchants in the blocks north of the fire, began making preparations for HAULING THEIR GOODS TO A PLACE OF SAFETY. Wagonloads of merchandise, office furniture and household goods blocked the streets and alleys. At several places, a block or more distant from the fire, one could see household goods heaped up on the sidewalk, while the manager of the place was striving in a vain hunt for an unemployed dray, or team and wagon of any character, that would carry goods. The sight was a



J. A. LEWIS

most terrible one, but the people had no time for the spectacular side of the affair, and every one hustled. When the goods were carried from the hardware store of C. H. Reinholdt, men, women and children, all did what they could to assist in the work.

The chief efforts of the firemen were concentrated on the Reinholdt building, and that a successful resistance to the fire was made at this point, was due to THEIR HEROIC EFFORTS, un-protected, a man could not have withstood the heat half a minute, but they worked wrapped in wet quilts and blankets. It was half past five when the fire was gotten completely under control,— two and a half hours after it had started. While the firemen were working on the Reinholdt building, extensive preparations for fighting the fire were made, on the lumber yards, east, and on the brick block, north. The lumbersheds were covered with sheet iron, as also, were the doors and windows of the corner brick, adjoining, on Block 5, so that not an inch of woodwork was left exposed. Rooves were covered with salt and a hundred buckets of water were placed ready for instant use.

FOLLOWING IS A COMPLETE LIST OF THE PROPERTY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY THE FIRE:-

The two story, brick, owned and occupied by the First National Bank, was completely destroyed. It was one of the best buildings in the city. The banking firm occupied the ground floor. The basement was occupied by W. B. Parrott, dealer in butter and eggs. The second story was occupied by the Manning Odd Fellow and Masonic Lodges. They all sustained total losses.

The first building south of the bank, was a two story, frame, owned by A. Cloughley, of Omaha. This and the contents were also destroyed. The building was occupied on the ground floor by Ferguson Bros'. restaurant. The second story was occupied by Mrs. Jane Carroll, as a residence. Ferguson Brothers had taken possession only the day previous. They, having bought out the restaurant stock, and just completed the transaction.

Next to the restaurant, was Nuppnau's meat market. Mr. Nuppnau owned the building, and used the first story as a meat market, while the second story he and his family occupied as a dwelling.

The fourth building from the corner was owned and occupied by Peter and August Dethlefs, hardware dealers. The loss to this firm was one of the heaviest sustained by the fire. The basement and the first floor were crowded to their greatest capacity with hardware and machinery. Only a few dollars worth of goods were saved. The front rooms on the first floor were occupied by Dr. A. W. Blakeslee, who used them for dental parlors.

The next building, the Free Press office, a one story, frame, was owned by G. W. Laflar. A portion of the office fixtures and furniture was saved. The files of the paper were lost, *also the reversable, double acting, ball bearing, automatic, rapid, manifold, stone crushing, printing press.* It is generally understood that the (printer's) Devil had it in for this press, and no little surprise was manifested when it was learned that this relic of the ages had succumbed to the ravages of the flames.

Peter Wacker, who occupied the sixth building as a saloon, sustained a total loss. The building was owned by Marie Stoppelberg. It was a one story frame, with a sheet iron, imitation brick front and coated with sheet iron on the sides.

The blacksmith shop of John Vossbeck was also covered with sheet iron, but this was no protection against the fury of the flames. It is generally supposed that the fire was caused from the sparks that issued from the steam engine that was used in the shop. The building was one story and owned by Mr. Vossbeck.

When the eighth building, the wagon shop of Adolph Cook, was destroyed, the fire reached a vacant lot, and was compelled to quit business in that direction.

The photograph gallery of Charles Lyden, which stood south of the vacant lot, was damaged to the extent of \$75. The greatest damage was caused by the removal of the negatives, many of which were broken or damaged, and to the stock of photographic supplies.

On the corner, directly east and across the street from the First National Bank, was the badly charred, two story, frame building, owned by C. H. Reinholdt. It was the largest frame business house in the city. The ground floor was occupied by Mr Reinholdt for a hardware and implement store. The second story was occupied as a hall, by the German Odd Fellows, the Woodmen and the Workmen. For a time it looked as though the building could not be saved, and the greater portion of the hardware stock was removed therefrom, while, that which was left in the building was only damaged by the water. Had the upper story of this building not been, as it was, in a large room and accessable from nearly every side, the building would, undoubtively, have been lost. This building was the key to the situation at this time, had it gone, there would have been but little hopes for the rest of the town; as it was, the water that was required to extinguish the flames on the interior of the upper story, stood over a foot deep on the floor of the lodge room, and was so hot that the firemen could hardly bear their feet in it.

Quite a number of business houses on the east side of the street had their fronts somewhat scorched, while considerable damage was

done by the moving of goods, as nearly all of the places of business were vacated by their alarmed owners. Those who sustained losses were,—P. M. Loes, to stock by moving, and to building by fire; D. Uthoff, stock and furniture damaged by moving, and building by fire; Heitman & English building damaged by fire; James Armstrong, damage to stock, by moving; M. A. Blohm, damage to building by fire; Manning Herold, Bert. Kraus proprietor, damage caused by the pieing of type while removing stock; H. Wonder, damage to building from fire.

The fire made a clean sweep down the alley in Block 7, and destroyed every barn and outbuilding on either side. Following are the property owners who sustained losses:—Fred Wendel, Chris. Wehrmann, Honnas Mundt and William Rhude.

Following, is a table setting forth the losses sustained and the insurance carried by each. All personal property is placed under the heading "stock".

Owner	Loss		Insurance	
	Building	Stock	Building	Stock
First National Bank	\$4000.	Total— \$4000.	\$4000.	
W. B. Parrott		Total— \$ 500.		None
I. O. O. F.—Lodge		Total— \$ 300.		\$ 300.
Masons—Lodge		Total— \$ 200.		None
A. Cloughly	\$ 500.		\$ 500.	
Mrs. Jane Carroll		Total— \$ 150.		None
Ferguson Bros.		Total— \$ 300.		None
H. Nuppnaу	\$ 500.	Total— \$ 700.		\$650.
P. & A. Dethlefs	\$1000.	Total— \$3000.	\$ 700.	\$370.
Dr. Blakeslee		Total— \$ 240.		\$ 1000
G. W. Laflar	\$ 900.	Total— \$ 700.	\$ 500.	\$ 700.
Marie Stoppelberg	\$1200.		\$ 900.	
Peter Wacker		Total— \$ 750.		None
John Vossbeck	\$ 800,	Total— \$ 400.	\$ 400	None
Adolph Cook	\$ 500.	Total— \$ 200.	None	None
C. H. Reinholdt	\$ 650.	Partial— \$1500.	Covered	Covered
C. E. Lyden		Partial— \$ 75.		Covered
German Odd Fellows		Total— \$ 150.		Covered
Woodmen		Total— \$ 75.		None
Workmen		Total— \$ 25.		None
P. M. Loes	\$ 640.	Partial—	Covered	Covered
D. Uthoff	\$ 350.	Partial— \$ 50.	Covered	Covered
Heitman & English	\$ 100.		Covered	
James Armstrong		Partial— \$ 25.		None
M. A. Blohm	\$ 50.		Covered	
Manning Herold		Partial—		Covered
H. Wonder	\$ 75.		\$ 40.	
Fred Wendel	\$ 75.		Covered	
C. Wehrmann	\$ 65.		\$ 30.	
Honnas Mundt	\$ 50.		None	
William Ruhde	\$ 100.		Covered	

AFTER THE FIRE, the business of the First National Bank was conducted in the north room of the Freelove building till the new building was completed, which is a two story brick, with a basement and furnace, the sides facing the streets are of pressed brick, while the new building is about twenty feet longer than the old one was. The second story is occupied by the Masons and American Odd Fellows, for a lodge room.

Ferguson Brothers discontinued business, while Andrew Cloughley sold his lot to the German Odd Fellows, who erected a fine two story brick building, with pressed brick front and a basement. The second story is occupied by the German Odd Fellows as a lodge room.

H. Nuppnau continued to wait on his customers in the Loch building, on Block 4, till his new two story building was completed.

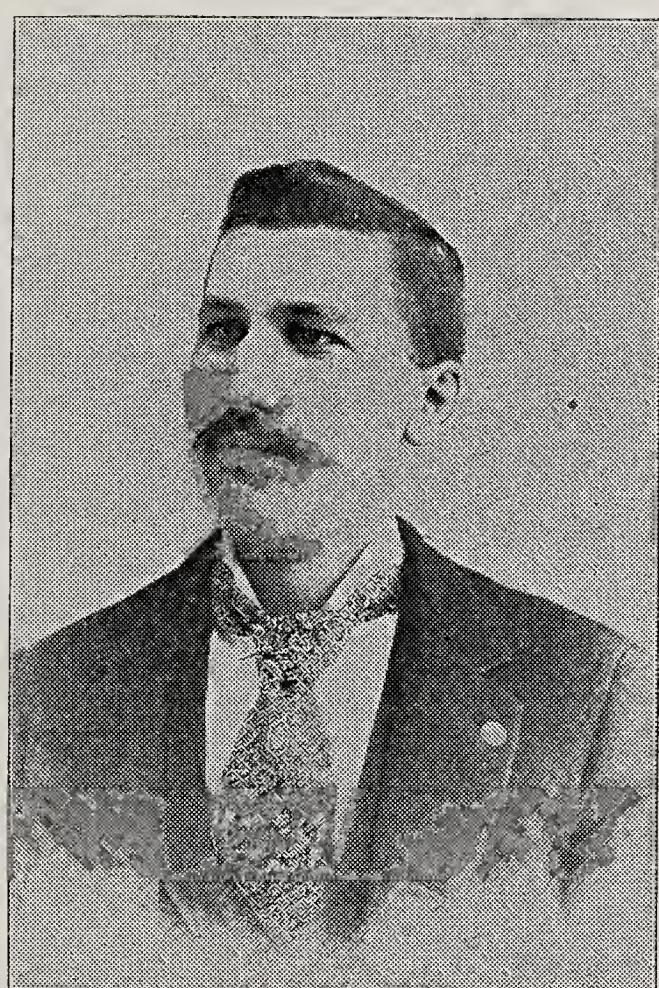
P. & A. Dethleffs discontinued business after the fire, but rebuilt a two story brick on the site of the old building.

What was left of the Free Press office and fixtures, was moved to the back rooms, on the second floor of the Lawrence building, in Union Block. Mr. Laflar sold the building to W. W. Carpenter, who erected a two story brick, and occupied the same, as a general merchandise store.

John Vossbeck continued his trade at blacksmithing in a temporary frame structure which he erected on the rear end of his lot. This he occupied till his new building was completed, which was a one story brick building, fitted with all of the modern improvements, that was consistant with his trade.

The wagon shop of Adolph Cook has not been rebuilt, however, he follows his trade in a small building which he has erected on the rear end of his lot.

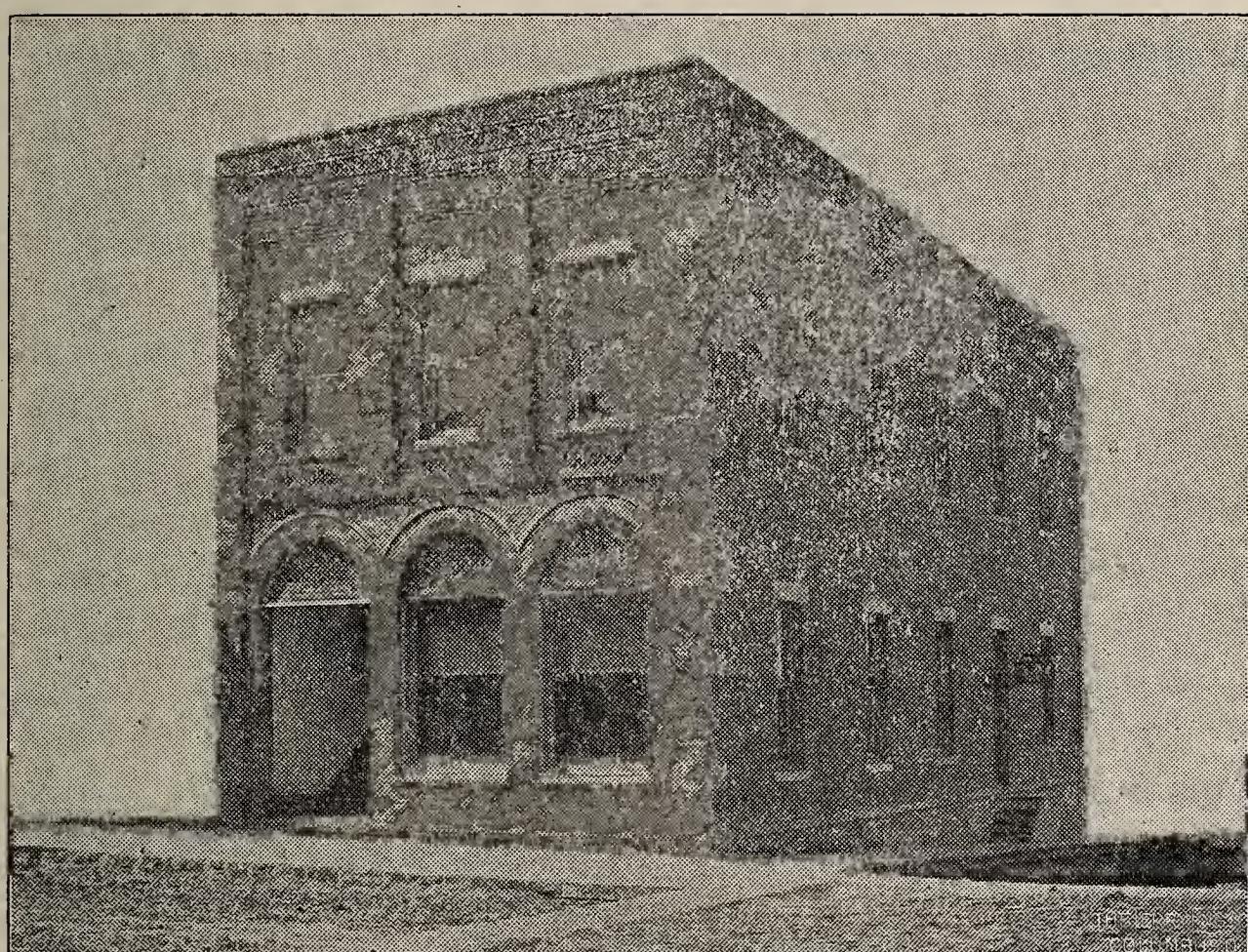
C. H. Reinholdt moved his damaged stock into the building situated on Lot 2, Block 6, where he accommodated his customers till his new, one story double brick, store and implement rooms was completed. The north half is used for hardware and shelf goods; while the south half is used for implements. The north room has been fitted up with all the modern improvements for the handling and display of shelf goods. The old frame building, which was badly charred, was torn down and put into new buildings. The German Odd Fellows, Workmen and Woodmen who used the second story of his building for a lodge room, and the American Odd Fellows and Masons who used the second story of the First National Bank for the same purpose were tendered the use of the Knights of Pythias hall which was thankfully accepted, till their new quarters were ready for occupancy.



H. G. GRAU

P. M. Loes, instead of repairing the charred front of his harness shop, had the same moved off from his lot, and a new two story brick, with fine pressed brick front, erected in its stead.

The remainder of the buildings left in this block were repaired and placed in a better condition than they had been for some years previous. They, also, presented a much better appearance.



First National Bank.

The effect of this fire— as is the case in most instances where a town or a portion of it is “ripe for a fire”— was to lend inducement towards the erection of a uniform size, style and quality of buildings that were to be constructed; thus, greatly improving the appearance of the town.

The fire limit, after this fire, was extended to cover Blocks 7 & 8.

THE FUNK FIRE, was discovered about 2:15 o'clock, Thursday morning, of September 19, 1895. The building was situated on Lot 21, Block 3, and was rented by Mr. Funk, proprietor of the Monitor, for a dwelling. The occupants barely had time to seize a few clothes and make their escape, before the house was filled with suffocating smoke. The firemen did excellent work and managed to get the fire under control but not until every article in the dining room, kitchen and pantry had been completely ruined or damaged beyond repair; while the parlor sets, bedroom furniture and clothing escaped with a severe drenching and smoking.

The dining room, kitchen and pantry were badly charred, and damaged by water. Both the house and household goods were insured. The fire was supposed to have started in a packing box which stood under the kitchen window. A number of strangers were on the streets at a late hour that evening, and it is possible that the fire was caused by some of these "night hawks".

An incident of the fire, which— to the spectator, presented a rather amusing aspect; but to the participants was rather of a hair raising and hair bleaching effect— was a little episode in which the writer— *with out any premonition what-ever,—* took a very important part, so much so, that it might have cost him his life. The pantry, in which the fire had gained the greatest headway, was a mass of flame inside; but as the doors and windows were closed, and the smoke and flame instead of breaking out was carried into the other rooms, the extent of the fire inside was not anticipated. The writer, with D. W. Patton and another fireman, ascended to the roof of the pantry with the hose, to play water on the fire that had burned up along the studding of the main part and had broke out under the eaves. The writer was standing near the center of the pantry roof and had let go of the hose nozzle to use the ax in making a larger opening through which to play the water. Mr. Patton and the other fireman were standing near the eave of the main part. In the pantry, the fire had burned up from the inside and had nearly consumed the roof without breaking out; but when the writer raised his ax to strike, the roof gave way from under him, and had he not fallen astride a rafter— which was still strong enough to support his weight— he would have gone through the roof into a room of solid flame through which it would have been impossible to find an exit. As it was, he was encircled in a ring of fire, but by the assistance of those who held the hose and had gained a firmer footing on the adjoining roof, he was pulled out of the flame by the assistance of the hose. His only damage, however, was charred shoes and trousers, singed eyebrows and hair, and possibly an extra palpitation of the heart.

THE COAL SHED OF THE MANNING ROLLER MILLS, took fire in the third week of November, 1897. The people of Manning were aroused by the fire bell about 3:30 in the morning. An investigation showed the coal shed of the Manning Mill to be on fire. The fire spread rapidly and caught in the engine room, which, however, was extinguished before any great damage had been done other than the charring of the engine room walls. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in the coal bins, which was attributed entirely to the carelessness of the management. The damage was slight, probably \$200 and fully covered by insurance. The mill was saved

only by the efficient work that was done by the fire company. But little damage was done to the machinery, however, a new engine room was built to take the place of the old one. The coal sheds were also rebuilt.

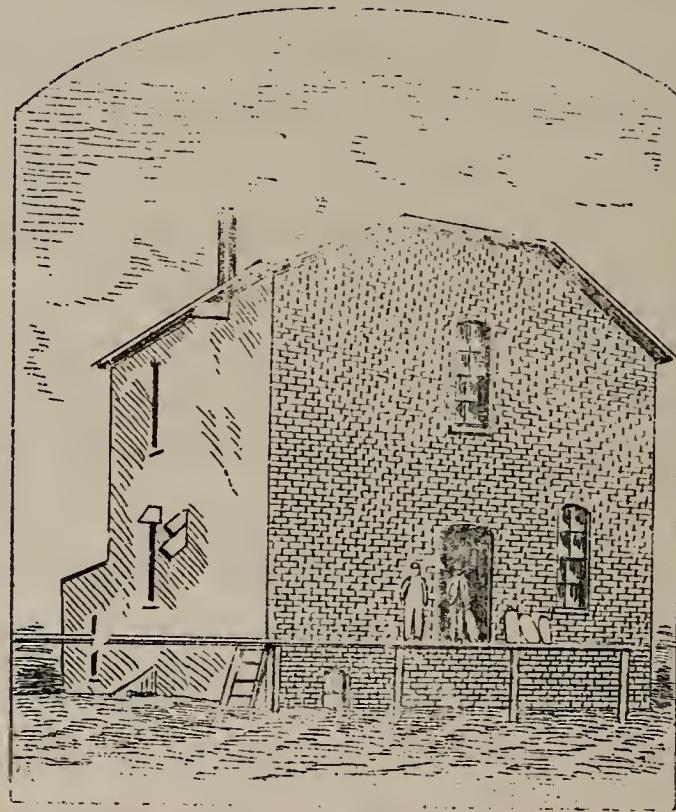
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MANNING ROLLER MILLS occurred about 2:30 o'clock, on the morning of March 14, 1898. It appears that the fire was first discovered in the south west corner of the mill, where there was practically no danger of fire, and entirely remote from any sparks that might issue from the furnace that was in the brick engine room adjoining but at the opposite end of the mill. For this reason, it is presumed by the owners of the mill and the public in general, that the fire **WAS STARTED BY AN INCENDIARY**. In less than half an hour from the time that the fire was discovered, the structure had fallen in and was a total wreck with the exception of the engine room, which was of brick and suffered but little damage. For some time, A. T. Bennett's cribs, which were situated across the street south and were stored full of corn, were in great danger; but the wind changing and the practical calm that followed was all that saved them and the residence of S. D. Priest which was located in the same block, as the mill and east of it. The fire was beyond control before the fire company appeared, however, it would have been of little avail owing to the lack of discipline and the condition of the hose; for at least twenty minutes were consumed before a full pressure of water could be obtained. The mill was owned and operated by Sutherland & Button. The loss was estimated at \$6000, with no insurance. It appears that the firm had always carried a heavy insurance previous to this and up till the time that the coal sheds took fire, when the policy was paid in part and was cancelled for the rest; as the Insurance Company agreed to reduce the rate of insurance if the firm would erect a brick engine room, which the firm did, but after which the insurance company refused to live up to their agreement by reducing the rate. As a result of this breach of faith, the milling firm decided to carry their own insurance, and had the policy cancelled accordingly. The mill was rebuilt, an account of which will be given under the heading, "The Manning Roller Mills."

Storms.

May 11, 1881 Manning was threatened, and the country lying north was visited by a cyclone which did but slight damage in this country. West Side, which is just across the line in Crawford County, suffered from a terrific rain storm. A livery barn was carried from its foundation, and the floor was floated off. The horses would probably have

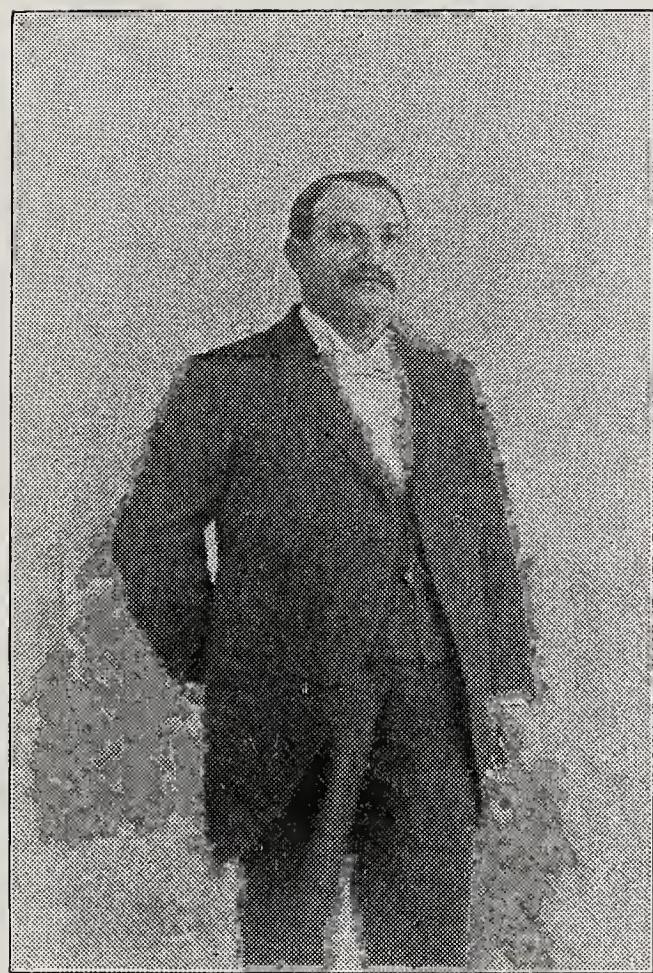
been drowned had they not been cut loose and allowed to swim out. Stock was drowned or floated off. Water stood in the Hanley house twenty two inches deep. Merchants suffered much damage to their stocks, where they were stored in cellars. Bridges were washed out, and yard fences were floated off, while whole herds of swine were drowned.

THE MEMORABLE GRINNELL CYCLONE of June 18, 1882, is still vividly remembered by many of Manning's early settlers. The main storm cloud passed north east of Manning and met the opposing current, which passed south, at Sheldahl, where it assumed the shape of a cyclone and proceeded on its course of destruction. Iowa College, at Grinnell, suffered to the extent of \$50,000, while 41 persons were killed outright and 150 were wounded, 80 of which, were serious; 23 dead were reported at other places. Those who witnessed the storm say that Manning's location at this time was "*too near the scene of action to be comfortable*".



Manning Roller Mills.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM set in from the east, January 25, 1883,— says the Manning Monitor— which increased towards night and continued with a heavy fall of snow and strong piercing winds until January 30. The railroads were all blockaded, and the trains on the Milwaukee that were not abandoned, stuck fast in the drifts. The train due here Friday morning, going west, supped at Coon Rapids and reached the big cut west of Templeton, at 10 P. M., where it remained until 10 A. M., Saturday, when it came through, piloted by a mammoth snow plow and four engines in addition to its own, reaching here at noon. It carried about fifty passengers and about that many hands who shoveled snow, all of whom took dinner at Manning. It



WM. METZGER



U. S. HEFFELFINGER

was a feast day for restaurants. This train had gone about ten miles west by nightfall. Later in the night it met the east bound train at Defiance, and the road was then comparatively clear into Council Bluffs. The wind continued to blow all of Saturday night and all day Sunday, so that it became necessary for the snowplow to run back over the track before a light train could pass over the road on Monday. On the Southwestern, the work of clearing the right of way was slower. The train ran into Carroll on Friday evening and did not return until Monday evening; and then only to Manning, as both the Audubon and Kirkman branches were snowed under.

As a result of this storm and a few that followed shortly after, a large force of men were shoveling snow, west of Manning on the Milwaukee, when a few men stepped back from their work and slapped their hands about them to increase the circulation of the blood. The engineer of the snow plow seeing the motion, mistook it for a signall to *come ahead*. He drove his engine forward and would have crushed a number of men, whom he could not see for the flying snow, but fortunately his engine was choaked down by a heavy drift before the wretched work was accomplished. The men were standing in the narrow cut where there was no possible means of escape had the engine not stopped when it did.

The stories of the railroaders and shovelers of the west for the month of these heavy storms was full of wonderful adventure, narrow escapes, and examples of great bravery. As an illustration,— while an engine, standing in the blinding storm, was taking water at the tank at Aspinwall, a snow plow driven by two huge engines went rushing through to the west, and failing to see the engine at the tank because of the blinding snow. went crashing into it.

A passenger train with more than a hundred passengers, lay at Manning from Saturday till Sunday noon waiting for the road to be opened. The mayor kindly made himself known to them and offered to secure comfortable quarters for any who desired them. Several passengers availed themselves of the opportunity and was handsomely cared for in the town.

A SEVERE HAIL AND WIND STORM struck Manning about 6 P. M., Friday evening, April 11, 1883, when a dark cloud came up from the south, overspreading the entire heavens. The wind blew a gale and a great quantity of hail and rain fell before dark. The wind continued to blow and increase its fury until midnight, when it swept over the town like a hurricane. This continued for nearly half an hour, during which time considerable damage was done to some of the buildings in the town. The tin roof was swept off from one building, and one store building which stood on a pin foundation, swayed back and forth like a drunken man, while small out buildings were completely demolished.

A TERRIFIC HAIL STORM visited Manning about half past six, Thursday evening, August 7, 1883. A dark and threatening cloud overshadowed the town from the north and seemed to bear slightly to the east. It came directly in the face of an undercurrent of wind blowing warm from the south. Scarcely had the cloud overspread the town when rain and hail began to fall and suddenly increased, until the storm fairly raged, and the hail came in a perfect torrent. The wind changed in a few minutes and drove the hail through nearly all windows facing to the east. There was scarcely a house in town that was not flooded with water and hail. Hail, as large as hens eggs and a few as large as goose eggs, are said to have crashed through the window panes. All of the business houses, situated on the west side of Main Street not covered with awnings, had their glass fronts broken, while the number of panes of glass broken in town is estimated at not less than 1000. The loss in the town was very slight when compared with that which was sustained by the farmers who lived between Manning and Arcadia on the north and Manning and Audubon on the south. The corn was cut down clean; not a stock of it was left with sufficient life to revive; it was worth no more than the stubs would be after the corn had been cut for fodder in the fall; whole farms were like a barren waste. The grass on the prairie was beaten off to the ground, even the rank grass in the sloughs. Fields of wheat and oats, that had not been cut, had the appearance of stubble well pastured down. The prairie grass looked as though a herd of cattle had trampled it into the ground. The train which was due from Audubon at 7:15 p. m. had just left Gray when the storm struck it, and was stopped in a cut where the train men said that they were "well nigh hailed in". Nearly every light of glass on one side of the train was broken, and the hail piled up about the train and upon the platform of the cars three to five feet deep. What was seen one day after the storm, convinced the spectator that the rain fell in torrents; as the hail was carried down the valley and ravines and washed into the buyous, where it then lay 18 hours after the storm, in a hot sun, in heaps covering acres and acres of ground, from one to five feet deep. In two instances, two fence posts were covered out of sight by clean hail. Not much stock was killed but there was not much left on the farm to feed those that survived. The crops damaged, will amount to over 12000 acres, of which, most is a total loss, while the owners are reduced to extreme want. A meeting for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers was called and every advisable step was taken that could lead to procuring aid for them and sufficient funds to carry them over till a new crop could be harvested.

THE HEAVIEST RAIN STORM that had—considering the time of its duration—ever visited Manning, is chronicled, in part, in the Manning

Monitor bearing date of May 21, 1897:- Not since the spring of '81 have the people living along the Nishnabotna valley witnessed such a rush of water as swept down over the valley on Wednesday evening of this week. All afternoon a threatening and angry looking storm could be seen gathering in the northwest, and by four o'clock it had started in a southwesterly course and was soon upon us. When approaching there was a great commotion among the advance clouds, and the storm was watched with considerable anxiety by the inhabitants, fearing a heavy wind. They were happily disappointed, however; but it rained, and it was never known to rain harder, for about three quarters of an hour. Shortly following the passing over of the storm a great valley of water came rushing down over the valley as if it had broken loose, all at once, from some great dam or reservoir. Standing on the Milwaukee trestle at eventide, one could easily be led to imagine that they were overlooking the raging Mississippi. From the time the storm ceased till long after sunset, all of the railroads leading into town, were lined with people watching the progress of the water. Both North-western trains, due here from the south at 6:20, were an hour late, being compelled to run slow on account of the soggy condition of the track. The Carroll train did not get out north until about 10 a. m. the next forenoon, owing to a washout a couple of miles north. A gang of men were seen out from here to shape up the track, taking them all night and part of yesterday forenoon to complete the job. The whole bottom east of the city was also covered with water to a considerable depth, several dwelling houses there being partly merged. The occupants succeeded in getting out their household effects before worst came. Many wagon bridges were either removed from their foundations or entirely washed away. When the flood had reached its highest mark, a farmer, accompanied by his wife and child, drove across the bottom on the road west of town. The water was so deep and the current so swift at one junction in the road that they were almost capsized; but, luckily, they pulled into town all right. They had not even anticipated the danger enough to get scared. A young son of Claus Opperman, residing northwest of town, fell into the water, at a point near his home, and was only rescued in the nick of time to save his life. From all around, considerable damage was reported to crops on the lowlands, besides much corn being washed out on the hills.

A SECOND HAIL STORM visited Manning on August 5, this same year, reaching its greatest fury about 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The rain came down in such torrents that it was almost impossible to see across the street. Those occupying office rooms in the top floors of buildings were terrified by the force of the rain and hail pounding on the tin roofs over their heads. It was so deafening that it was almost

impossible to make yourself heard at all. During the storm a large plate glass three eights of an inch thick, in the front of the Lawrence building, went to pieces. Some houses had every glass in them, that was exposed to the storm, broken. The wind played havoc with the trees. out buildings, unharvested small grain and corn, although, most of the grain was either in the shock or stack; the corn was whipped nearly to the ground while the hail stripped it completely of its *plumage*. Some trees were uprooted by the wind and others were stripped of their foliage and branches by the hail and wind. Gardens and green fruit were ruined, while all unsheltered stock was greatly injured. The storm lasted about half an hour and cut a swath about half a mile wide.

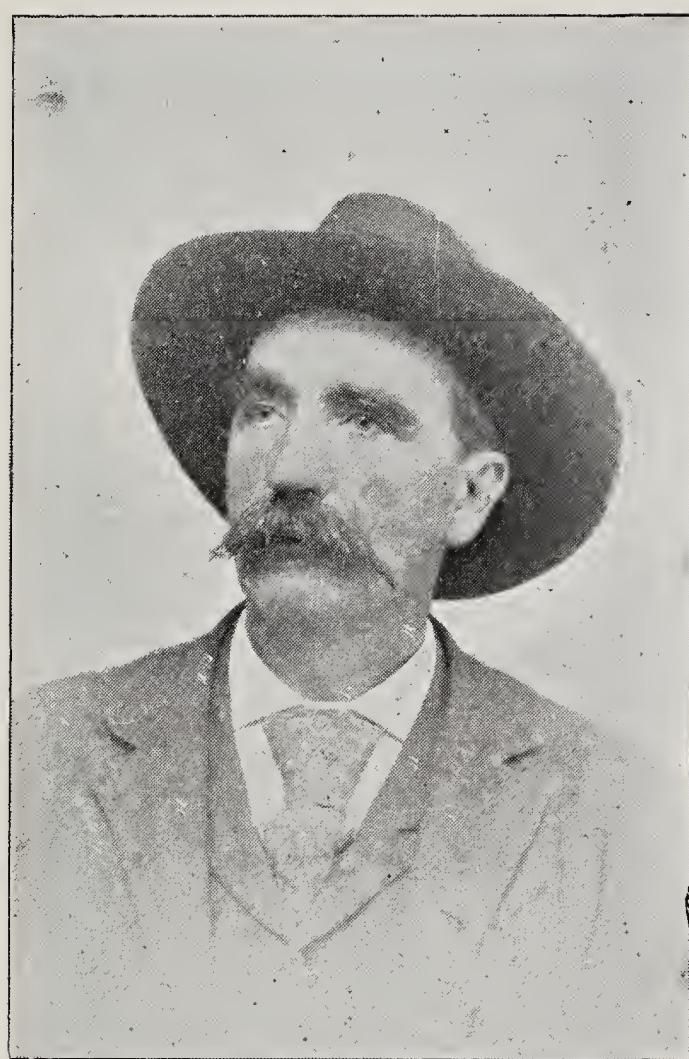
That Bond Case.

In 1886, an election was held to decide whether or not the city should construct a system of water works, and issue bonds for the payment of the same. It was decided in the affirmative, and bonds to the amount of \$5000 were issued to the Freeport Machine Company who disposed of them to the Freeport German Insurance Company, in whose hands they now are. The bonds, which were for ten years, matured in October of 1894, but, owing to the question of their legality which then arose, the council took no action, and the holders of the bonds commenced suit against the town. It was commenced in the Federal Court at Council Bluffs, but, by agreement, was transferred to Des Moines, and will come up at the May term.

The bonds were issued under the following Statute of the code of Iowa:- "Loans may be negotiated by any municipal corporation in anticipation of the revenues thereof, but the aggregate amount of such loans shall not exceed the sum of three per cent upon the taxable property". "The foregoing is amended by striking out the word *three*, and inserting the word *five*, provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to cities having over six thousand inhabitants, or less than one thousand inhabitants, and in all other cases such loans shall not exceed the sum of three per cent on such property."

The state census of 1885 showed Manning to have 954 inhabitants, and the taxable property is said to have been \$104000. If the population was below 1000 in 1884, three per cent on the taxable property would be \$3120, the largest amount for which bonds could have been issued legally.

At the present time, the case has been set for trial, and demurrers have been submitted to the court and taken under advisement, while the case is so far from a final disposal that the final decree is too uncertain for one to venture an opinion as to what it will be. Even should the



H. D. RADELEFF

town win the case, yet, it could never point with pride to its past history and say—*that we as a corporation have been strictly honest and upright in all of our dealings*, for the stigma of refusing to pay a just debt shall remain as long as the town exists. And the town can never join a church and practice hypocrisy to mask its past and brighten its future.



Christian Church.

Law and Order League.

In 1886, intemperance and disorder became so repugnant to the welfare of the town, that a league bearing the above name, was organized at the G. A. R. hall, August 30th. The object of the league was to lend their influence in reducing the prevailing disorder and intemperance. In this, they were quite successful: as were they, also successful in a more rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law which was in force at that time.

It might have been well had this league continued its good work up till the present time, especially, from '94 to '97, when one of the saloons was turned into a gambling den and *drugging counter*, a sort of *a notorious Bender's resort*. It appears that the proprietors of this *joint* stooped so low as to not only permit gambling, but, pocket picking, hold ups, drugging and other crimes which are practiced by foot pads, highwaymen and *genteel* thieves of the slums. The principal victims seemed to be trancients. One old gentleman was enticed into the saloon, drugged, and an attempt was made to overpower him and take

his money by force. This attempt, however, was frustrated. In another instance, a drummer was enticed into the saloon, drugged, relieved of \$200, and sent on his way *rejoicing*, in the buggy of Asmus Boysen, the team being tied to a post in front of the Park Hotel. They were turned loose and started towards home with the semicomitose victim for a driver. The carriage capsized a few miles out of town spilling its occupant into the ditch, and parting company with the team left them to complete the journey alone.

Manning never has been free from light fingered shop lifters; overcoats, money and jewelry still disappear, occasionally, through the mysterious, magnetic touch of local talent, and oftentimes the coarseness and boldness displayed ought to be sufficient ground for at least a reprimand by the peace officers before whom some of these *magicians* have been summoned to appear, but a return of the property *squared the matter*, while the culprit was set at liberty to perfect his art. The writer, by the way, has had a little grievance *in this line*, to complain of, as have many other victims living in Manning, some of whom, have become so of very recent date. The writers new overcoat, only three days from the store, was apparently spirited away through the ticket window of the Germania Hall, or perhaps through the door, admission, through which, might have been gained by means of a skeleton key. The suspected *magicians* were seen during the evening, snooping around—places where they were not supposed to have business—and it was, only, some one well acquainted with the premises, that could have taken the goods, without being discovered. Numerous other cases could be brought home to one of the same parties. It is too bad that officials get so precarious of their position that they will hesitate to protect the public against such impositions.

Game Cocks.

In 1892, the sporting spirit of some of our citizens demonstrated itself, when there appeared at the express office, a pair of young game fowl, and shortly after, another pair, and then, still another. The young cocks, for some time after this, were fully occupied in becoming acclimated, and dieting, so that their fighting faculties might be thoroughly developed. Their preparation, after the challenge and the acceptance thereof, was followed by a couple of weeks of thorough scientific training—consisting of runs before breakfast, baths, rubbing down, hurdle racing, spur practice, *thrusting, dodging, advancing, retreating, posing and saluting*, and a few hours in the afternoon—practicing new manoeuvres and studying tactics. Their breasts, also, had to go through a thorough system of development, to harden the skin

sufficiently to resist a thrust, of an adversary's spurs. They expanded their lungs and increased their wind by the famous and most rigid of military tests for heart failure—hopping around the yard while taking only one breath. They also, practiced *the long deep breath exercise* used by great vocalists—this was to develop that deep sonorus tone capable of producing great volume and scope which would be necessary in producing a great effect *in the crow of triumph.*

When the appointed day for the match came, a goodly audience had assembled to witness the *combat*, each having a choice, and backed it up with a few *duckets*. For a time the contest was heated and close. Each combatent did his share towards extracting the feathers of his opponent, and occasionally drawing a little blood. The first few rounds were consumed in manoeuvering, passing, posing, saluting and feeling for weak points; but Dwight's hero reserved his strength and by a well directed thrust, planted his spur in his adversary's ear injuring the drum so that the latter perspired and expired shortly after with the earache.

Among those who indulged in these fowls were:—Probert, Lightfoot, Loes, McMurry, Norris, Patton and others whose names we were unable to obtain. Although, there are still a few of these fowl in the town, game fights are a thing of the past.

Grip- The Fighting Dog.

In this same year that the craze for the Cock fights took the town, J. A. Mills developed some fine fighting stock in a young Bull Terrier, named Grip. The sire of this famous fighter was Dick, now belonging to D. W. Patton. The mother was also a thorough bred Bull Terrier named Fannie, and belonged to Mr. Mills. Grip and a full brother of the same age and belonging to Mr. Mills of Manilla were matched and fought a four hours battle, Grip being the victor. This gained for Grip a reputation, and he was sold soon afterwards, to a party in Council Bluffs, for a large sum of money. Soon after he changed masters, he was matched against a wildcat, and succeeded in killing it in a very short time. He was then matched against the champion light weight fighter of the United States and again came out victorious. So, now, the sporting element in Manning can boast of having had the champion light weight fighting dog of the world, for the United States leads them all.

The Wolf Chase.

In the Manning Monitor, published May 5, 1894, appeared the following article:— While the snow was yet a flying, every now and then one could observe a small group of old timers gathered together in some accustomed place discussing a wolf hunt. With each succeeding gathering the desire to start out, grew more intense as Joe Wilson, in his own peculiar way, told the boys how easily that band of braves could march out to his pasture and slay this prowler of the prairie. It took all forenoon to get properly clad and armed, but at 1:30 the band was ready for organization. The question of who should act as commander next bobbed up, with a choice between Ed. Ives and Col. Sutherland. To settle the matter Henry Hoffmann flipped up an old iron dollar and the Colonel was declared the lucky man.

Headed by Wilson on his charger, the company proceeded to the scene of battle. The Colonel—with rusty sword in hand—jumped upon an old wagon, and, after assigning each man to a place, proceeded to give the boys a genuine *Kelly talk*, which was received with much enthusiasm and shouts “on to the wolf”. Every man marched to the place assigned him. Wilson started for the creek, followed by Dr. Williams, who had a pocket full of stones. Then came A. T. and Fred Bennett with their guns. On the east stood the invincible Fry holding an old army repeater, while a short distance south was stationed Henry Hoffmann. He, too, was armed to the teeth. About half a mile north were Ed. Ives, Ben. Brookfield, Wilson Rugg and Will. Heitman. Ed. Ives was loaded for thunder bumpers, but not for wolves. Ben. Brookfield had an ax, while Rugg and Heitman carried concealed weapons, probably gatling guns. Soon Wilson had his wolf on the run, and, immediately gave chase. The canine started up the hill, but Joe’s horse got tangled up in the weeds and thus lost too much time to ever catch up. Fry fired and wounded Mr. Wolf, but as his repeater was loaded with bullets no longer than a thimble, he could not expect the animal to fight the dust. Though Ives was half a mile distant he saw the wolf limp and had it not been for a thunder-bumper obstructing his vision, would have fired the fatal shot. As it is all of the braves returned home unharmed, and will soon file their applications for a pension.



LEWIS & GRAU'S DRUG STORE



MANNING BASE BALL CLUB, 1894

Frank Salmon H. W. Pollock C. S. Bennett W. D. Sweesy
R. R. Barber John Jenson A. L. Freelove D. W. Patton R. M. Pollock

Base Ball.

The first ball played by the Manning team was at Gray, in July of '82

We again catch a glimpse of the boys, playing ball with Audubon, at the District Fair, in 1885. The score was 12—19, in favor of Audubon.

It appears that Manning never took much interest in base ball till the spring of 1893, when it came with a vengeance, and Manning soon developed a nine that was to gain for themselves an enviable record. The record of the games played as taken from the score sheets, show only the scores of the respective teams and their batting record. There was no fielding record kept. In 1895, the team was broken up—Henry Pollock, the pitcher, moved to Illinois and D. W. Sweesey resigned his position in the First National Bank and also moved to Illinois, where he made an enviable record in one of the crack teams of that State. John Jenson, 1st base, and A. L. Freelove, 2d base and left field, also left about this time to attend college. So, with half of the team gone the club was compelled to disband. The score record of this team is given below.

Score sheet of the Manning Base Ball Team from 1893-94 as described on page 87.

	Position	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
A. L. Freelove	2B:RF	523	03					531	302	631	770	632	403	403	411	504	733	
H. Pollock	P	531	02	614	641	431	623	514	403	734	842	715	412	402	732	514	452	722
D. W. Sweesey	2B:C	522	22	632	824	422	513	513	403	716	841	752	513	412	724	512	724	712
Geo. Gregg	C	533	04	713	613													
D. W. Patton	3B	505	04	641	604	522	504	512	202	613	834	632	412	404		503	733	
C. S. Bennett	LF:SS	531	11	532	510	431	513	514	112	724	844	724	532	412	604	322	760	742
R. R Barber	LF	513	13	633	603	412	520	412	312	633	761	615	404	404	422	422	734	724
M.C. Harford	CF	404	04	623	504													744
Jno. Jenson	1B	422	04	422	512	404	513	514	312	642	752	615	404				632	743
R. M. Pollock	RF:SS:C	715	623	403	512	502				631	843		413	404	505	504		
F. Salmen	RF						404	522	505	303	531	741	641	404	303	402	412	
O. R. Judson	LF:RF									302		531		404	403	413	641	735
Manning.....		14	4	20	11	14	17	9	3	28	41	24	7	2	8	8	33	32
visiting team.....		3	9	9	26	8	6	20	6	8	3	16	11	26	10	4	1	14

Key to above table.

A	Manning	vs	Audubon	at	Manning		1893	
B	"	vs	Perry	at	"	August	18,	"
C	"	vs	Defiance	at	Manilla	"	24,	"
D	"	vs	"	at	Manning	"	28,	"
E	"	vs	Manilla	at	"	April	29,	"
F	"	vs	"	at	Manilla	May	3,	"
G	"	vs	Denison	at	Denison	"	8,	"
H	"	vs	Carroll	at	Manning	"	17,	"
I	"	vs	Denison	at	"	"	24,	"
J	"	vs	Coon Rapids	at	"	"	31,	"
K	"	vs	Manilla	at	"	June	7,	"
L	"	vs	Concil Bluffs	at	"	"	12,	"
M	"	vs	"	at	"	"	13,	"
N	"	vs	Defiance	at	"	"	22,	"
O	"	vs	Glidden	at	"	"	24,	"
P	"	vs	Audubon	at	"	July	4,	"
Q	"	vs	"	at	Audubon	"	8,	"

The first figure in the left of each column indicates the number of times at bat.

If there are only two figures in a column, then the times at bat is not given.

The second figure in the column indicates the number of runs or scores made by that player during the game.

The last figure in the right of the column indicates the number of put outs made by the player during the game.

The two lines of figures at the bottom indicates the scores made by the respective teams.

In the spring of 1897, base ball enthusiasm was again revived; and a subscription was raised to defray expences, and to hire the Coon Rapids battery, which consisted of Morrison, pitcher and Strawser, catcher. The first game of the season was with Denison, May 8. The score was 13—4, in favor of Denison. This game was lost through a *fake* pitcher from Council Bluffs. The next game was with the Drake University Team, the score being in Manning's favor. June 23, the team was matched against Glidden, at Manning. The Manning team consisted of,— Sisson, r. f.; Strawser, c.; Parkerson, 2nd b; Burgett, c. f.; Morrison, p.; Triplet, s. s.; Patton, 3rd b.; Sutherland, l. f.; Bennett, 1st b.; this was the most interesting game of the season. The score was:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Manning	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Glidden	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5

Soon after this, a game was played with Carroll, on the home ground. The score resulted in a victory for Manning in 8—1 time. The return game played at Carroll was won by that team to a time too fast for the band as it was played in 22—0 time, however, the Manning team consoled themselves with the fact that their regular battery was not with them. With a few other un-important games the season was closed, as the result of the game did not warrant the support of the citizens.

HOW THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN DO IT.

When it comes to Inoculating Science, Philosophy, Logic, Drama, Theology, Comedy, Tragedy, Chorustry, and “Tricks of all Trades” into base ball,—The Leaguers are “Not In It”.

Probably one of the most enjoyable games of the season took place between the business and professional men of Manning, on June 9. The game originated out of a conversation on base ball, followed by the usual number of *bluffs* etc., till, at last, the date and representative teams were selected, who then elected their captains, managers, presidents, secretaries, treasurers, etc., etc. The *scrappers*, *kickers*, and *bouncers* were self appointed. The respective positions were given to the players, who immediately began to train, diet and practice for the coming event, and by the appointed time for the game, every one had acquired perfection in playing their position. Peter Stephany is said to have almost deserted his post, so ardent was his training—runn-

ing half mile heats and repeat, then a bath at the lake followed by a couple of hours at the grindstone in order to acquire the proper swing for a hot *upper*. Henry Hoffmann was compelled to turn the management of his business over to his clerks, on account of his other pressing duties so severe was his training. Resner spent much time, driving spikes into a tree with a wagon rod—he had read the first part of “Kelly at the Bat”, his wife also got much good service out of him by having him handle hot flat irons without a holder, however, this availed him little in holding *sky scrapers*; he says that his hands never were adapted to heat and that was the hottest ball he ever saw. Rogers was too fully engaged lining up his team to practice much, however, he held down third better than he held the ball. He said that “to catch Stephany’s *under toss* was sure death, and he would rather be a coward for five minutes than a coward the rest of his life”. He displayed great tact, however, in interpreting the rules. Sam Boylan was always at his post when he was not chasing those compound worming ins and outs, and cork screws. Stephany’s final and supreme effort, while in the box, won for him the applause of all lovers of the national game. The twisters he sent in seemed to puzzle Captain Hansen and two strikes were called on him by the umpire—*quid erat ecclesiastic*. Then he cracked the ball feebly, Tom Boylan bumped his lip against it and Hansen got to first. Pitcher Stephany struck out the next man amid loud cheers from those who were holding down the empty kegs, and the out field, while Tommy started to throw a handspring, but only got half way, changed his mind and spit on his hands vigorously as Henry Hoffmann came to bat. Henry thought that he had solved the mystery. By this time the supreme moment had arrived for Pitcher Stephany, as hits had been *scoring* against him, and he stirred himself for a coup. He twined his left leg all around his right, doubled half way over and with a majestic swing of his arm sent in the ball. Henry ducked, the sphere caromed off his bat and caught the umpire where it didn’t do him any good.

“That ain’t my style,” said Henry. “Strike one,” the umpire said. With a smile of Christian charity brave Henry’s visage shone; He stilled the rising tumult, he made the game go on; He signalled to the pitcher, and once more the spheroid flew; But Henry still ignored it. and the umpire said “Strike two.” The sheer is gone from Henry’s lips, his teeth are clinched in hate He pounds with cruel vengeance his bat upon the plate; And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go, And now the air is shattered by the force of Henry’s blow.

Oh, somewhere in this frigid land the sun is shining bright.
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light;
And some where men are laughing, and the ladies sing and shout,
But there's no joy in Hoffmann's store, for Henry was struck out.

Stephany had an arm of steel but it heated and warped before the game was through. Robb pushed the ball after that—when he touched the ground long enough to make a delivery. Sam Boylan resigned and Wood's magnetism came into good play, however, his stem winders to third, made it somewhat dangerous in the loafers gallery at the left of the diamond. The rotary motion of his arm preparatory to a stinger for third, made it rather difficult to judge the course that the ball was likely to take. Such was the case, when the tangent to the circle he was cutting with the ball, lead in the direction of one Dillingham reaching a point of contact on his bump of combativeness and reduced it, for the time being, to a minus quantity. Tommie Boylan made an elegant censor and chased the ball rapidly. A. T. Bennett grinned and split the air with his bat, frequently cracking the ball and making two circles of the diamond before it lit. Robinson and Boos kept an eye out for cavities and broken teeth. Kemp was as busy as a bee and always in front of the ball. Sutherland's rubber arm did good service, but stretched before the end of the game, however, his objections increased with the opposition's scores. Old steady Joe stamped first, gritted his teeth and 'pounded' sand. Kenyon intersected many balls, but his feet and arms seemed to be more numerous than his hands, however, his faculty for interpreting the rules made up for this deficiency. Hansen made a *crack third* on account of his intimidating faculties, most of the time he was in the air raised by the force of the wind and the objection to an adverse ruling. Grau and Rober surprised the band with their long reaches and high jumps for the ball. But Ruge is the batter! ! ? ?—the air was fairly red and blue, and he fanned so fast, that sun strokes were impossible. He run out of puff in the fifth and the business men were doomed. The game was well patronized and applauded, every body having a choice and taking more or less part in the discussions at the end of each side out. The umpire Blakeslee and Steele did treble duty—making rulings, sustaining rulings and dodging balls. The band rendered music in the grand parade and during the progress of the game, their station was at one end of the empty kegs. The score was 43—36 in favor of the professionals. The business men claim that the bright reflection from Pitcher Stephany's checkered bloomers dazzled their eyes while at bat, and it was difficult to see the ball.

A LADY'S CLUB was organized soon after this, however, only two games were played. It appears that the victory did not depend so



MANNING GERMAN BAND

J. P. Arp Hy. Blocker Fred Wendel Emil Brunnier Thos. Payson Fred Miller
C. J. Larson Fred Blocker Charles Schmidt Hannes Mundt

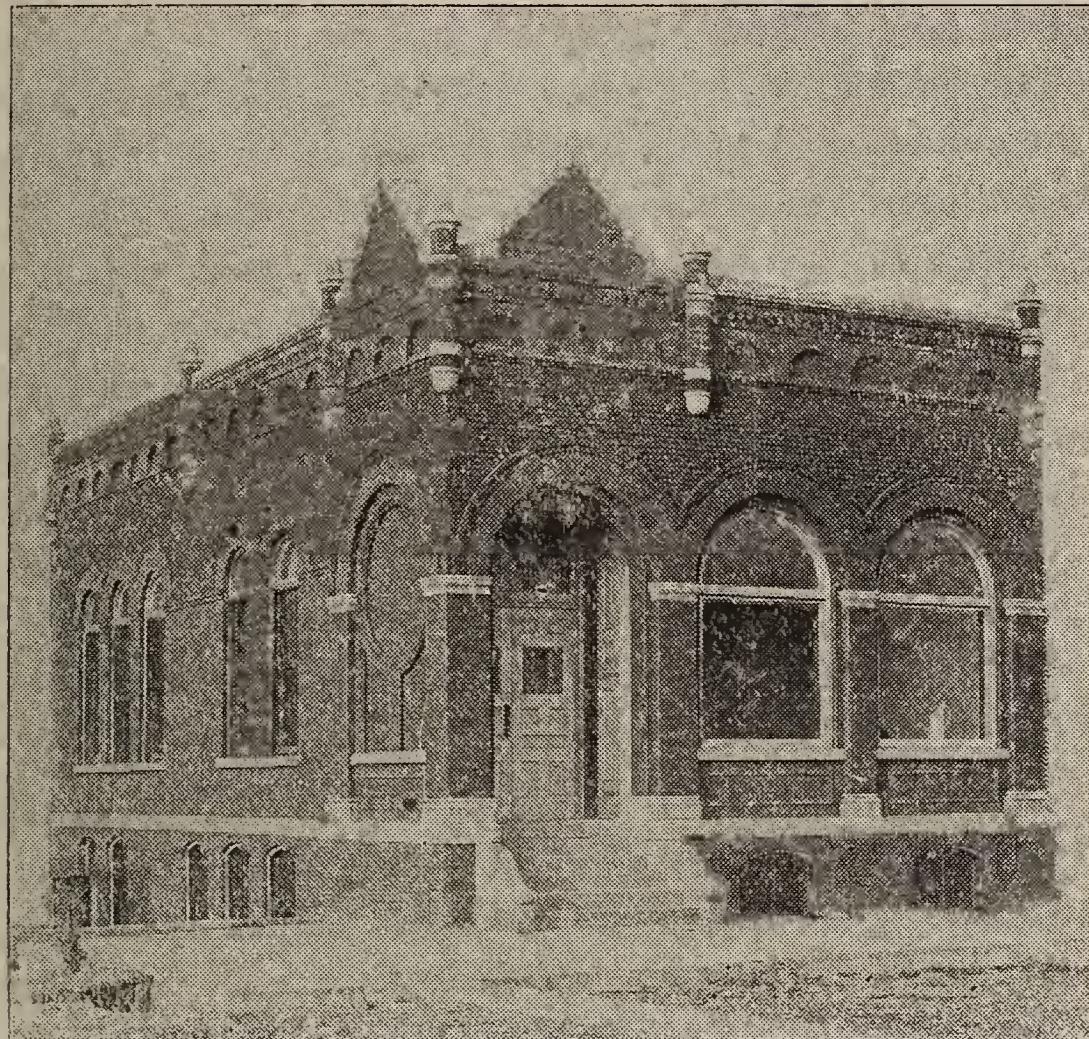


LADIES' BAND

Millie Blair Kate Phillips Maud Rogers Effie Lathrop Edna Lathrop Jennie Blair
Adora Smith Gertrude Bell Clara Branson Mabel Benson

much on the fielding as it did on the side that had the fastest sprinters and best wind. It is vouched for, by several young men, who paid fifty cents admission fee, that the ladies as a class *are* sprinters.

Ladies as Foot Ball Enthusiasts, made a good record in 1887, when they used J. W. Gardner's meadow as a practice ground. Mr. Gardner soon became aware that the top boards on his high board fence was more or less splintered or loose and bore evidence of *feme* shoe heel marks. He was compelled to pass restrictions on such destructive amusement, thus, putting an end to the sport. *Hen parties* are resorted to, for such gymnastics, now.



Bennett Bank.

Music Organizations.

The first brass band was organized in February, 1882, under the management of Fenner Blocker, of West Side, Iowa. They met with a number of adversities, but dwindled along till in 1883, when the Schutzen Verein organized a band of ten pieces, with the following members:—Henry Hoffmann, John Hoffmann, J. P. Arp, John Albert, Charles Schmidt, August Kuhn, Fred Schrum, August Schroder, Chris Tank and Albert Funken.

A NEW BAND was organized in August, 1884, and consisted of the following members and instrumentation:—Frank Arney, B. Frazer and W. J. Marrow, Et. Cornet; G. C. Hunt and Frank Tidd, Bf. Cor-

net; Paul Winter and Fred Grossman. Ef. Alto; D. W. Patton and E. Smith, Bf. Tenor; H. W. Reed. Baritone; E. L. Ives. Tuba; Charles Coe. Bass Drum; Frank Guild, Tenor Drum.

A LADIES BAND was organized in August of 1888, with Prof. Blocker as instructor and leader. The members and instrumentations were:—Adora Smith, Bf. Cornet; Gertrude Bell, Ef. Cornet; Effie Lathrop, 1st Alto; Clara Branson. Solo Alto; Maude Rogers, 2d Tenor; May Benson. Trombone; Kate Phillips. Baritone; Millie Blair. Tuba; Edna Lathrop, Tenor Drum; Jennie Blair, Bass Drum.

The ladies displayed great musical talent, and gave a number of concerts that were highly appreciated. Their support was sought at nearly all public entertainments, and always received hearty applause. It appears, however, that cupid's heart was not susceptible enough of tempering—by the sweet cords of their enchanting art—to stay his hand that held the dart and leave their many admirers to continue in the enchantment of their musical environment, nor would he spray upon them the fountain of youth—that never fading blush of maidenly beauty and leave them as the one muse who vibrated the life strings that, respond in melodious enchantment to the soul; but with a flinty heart and a quiver full of darts, cupid waged merciless and vigorous war against their susceptible hearts. So much so, that but few of the fair ones survived his terrible onsloughts. As a result, petty jealousies, and later, *family* dissensions arose and the enrollment began to increase so rapidly that disbandonment became imperative. The organization ceased in Sept., 1890.

THE MANNING STRING ORCHESTRA was organized June 10, 1896. Following are the members and instrumentation:—C. Langer. Leader—2nd Claronet; Charles Schmidt. Manager—2nd Claronet; Paul Jentz. 1st Violin; Joseph Loch. Cello; Charles Lyden, 1st Cornet; John Vossbeck, 2nd Violin; Chris Larson, 1st Claronet. At the present time Charles Schmidt plays 1st Cornet and is manager, Charles Lyden plays 1st and 2nd cornet and is leader, and William Schelldorf plays 2nd Cornet. C. Langer has withdrawn. They play principally, for dance and opera music.

THE I. O. O. F. BAND was organized in December of 1896, with the following members and instrumentation:—John Hoffmann. Ef. Cornet; H. Claussen. 1st Alto; John Schnoor. Tuba and Tenor; John Vossbeck. Cornet; Charles Schmidt. Cornet; C. Langer. Claronet; F. Wendel. Tuba. John Hoffmann and Fred Wendel have withdrawn. The following are new members:—Louie Johnson. 2nd Alto; H. Hoffmann. 1st Cornet; Gustave Kuehl. 2nd Cornet; H. Thompson. Baritone.

A BOYS BAND was organized in the winter of 1894. Members and instrumentation:—Graham Young. Solo Bf.; Peter Loch, 1st Cor-

net; Henry Opperman, Solo Alto; Guy Marnett, 1st Alto; Charles Dickson, 2nd Alto; Clarence Sprinkle, Baritone; James Sutton, 1st Tenor; Charles Signall, 2nd Tenor; Honnas Ohrt, Tuba; George Dau, Tenor Drum; Guy Jenson, Brass Drum. Owing to the expense of sustaining a band, and some of its members withdrawing, the organization did not exist more than a year, however, they acquired a good knowledge of music and displayed good musical talent. They were instructed by C. E. Lyden, who is said by musicians, to possess great musical talent.

A DRUM CORE was organized by Alec Young, in April of 1893. The money, to defray the expenses, was raised by subscription. The core was composed of the following members, with Cap. S. D. Priest, as leader and instructor:—Fifers— Floyd Freelo, John Jenson, Charles Smith, Edward Breckenridge, Guy Jenson, Edward Garrels, Joe Ross and Bert Johnson; Drummers— S. D. Priest, George Dau, John Reimer, Edward Denny, Guy Marnett and F. Schoening. Drum Major Louis Knapp. The core was organized for Decoration day exercises, and did considerable playing throughout the summer.

THE TOWN BAND is composed, principally, of other musical organizations which met and practice together, only, for special occasions.

GESANGVEREIN LIEDERKRANZ:— This organization was perfected in the fall of 1892 with about twenty eight charter members. Their place of meeting has always been in the Germania Hall. The object of the organization is for social, vocal and instrumental musical development. Their regular meeting night is the last Tuesday of the month. Their present officers are: Martin Brunnier, President; John Vossbeck, Secretary and Carl Langer, Leader.

HARVONIA DAMEN CHOK:— The Ladies Singing Club is a german organization which was organized December, 1899, in Manning. The object of the organization is,— social and musical culture. Their charter officers are: Mrs. Gustav Franke, President; Mrs. Julius Brunnier, Vice President; Mrs. A. K. Resner, Secretary; Miss Minnie Reimer, Treasurer, and Carl Langer, Leader. Their time and place of meeting is the first Saturday of the month, in the Germania Hall.

Public Library.

The Manning Public Library Association was organized in August, 1886. A membership fee of one dollar per year is charged, and a small fee is charged nonmembers who take out books. These charges are made for the purpose of keeping up the library and defraying expenses that necessarily accrue. The library was started with a case of

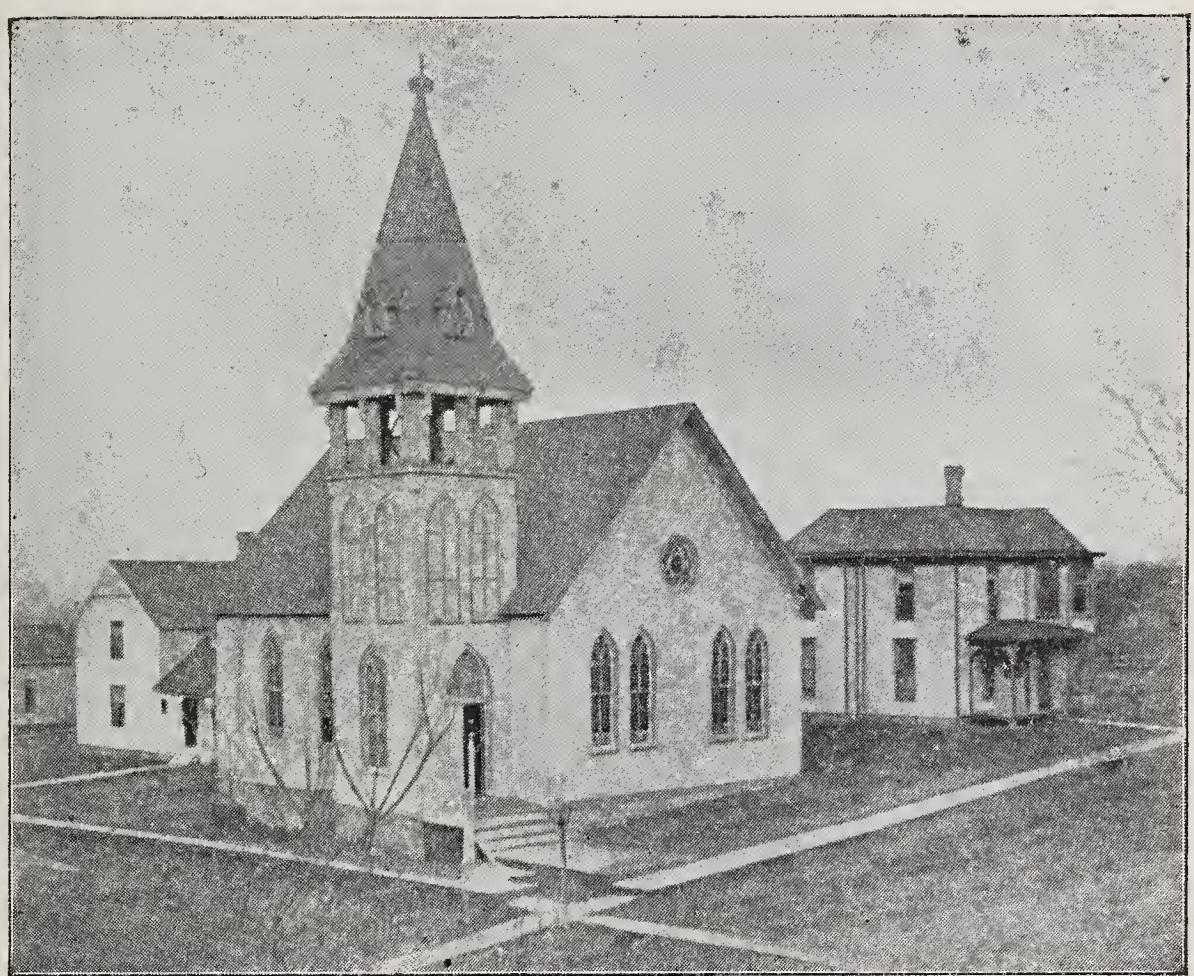
thirty volumes, and was run for one year. It was kept in the State Bank of Manning; but as the interest decreased, it was practically unknown to the public. In June, 1895, a Woman's Reading Circle was organized, which took charge of the library and increased the stock of books to one hundred and sixty six volumes. They are now subscribers for the Iowa State Traveling Library, which furnishes them with 100 volumes per year, for reading purposes. At the end of a certain period these books are replaced with new ones, the volumes remaining, all of the time, the property of the Traveling Library. By furnishing entertainments and suppers, the Reading Circle raised enough money to increase the permanent library to 200 volumes. The library is kept in the State Bank of Manning and is opened to the public on Saturdays, from 2: to 5 p. m.

THE WOMAN'S READING CIRCLE

meets every week, during cool weather, to discuss the leading topics of the time. It was organized June 17, 1895, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Burdick; Vice President, Mrs. Baker; Secretary, Mrs. C. D. Dewing; Treasurer, Mrs. D. W. Sutherland. The organization meets at the homes of its members, where certain topics are assigned and discussed; thus, developing the minds of its members intellectually, and affording, at the time, excellent social advantages. The present members of the association are: President, Mrs. H. S. Campbell; Vice President, Mrs. O. E. Dutton; Secretary, Blanche Patton; Treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Breckenridge. The present membership is 20.

Religious Denominations.

PRESBYTERIAN:— The first services held in Manning, by the followers of the Presbyterian faith, was September 23, 1881. The service was conducted by Rev. T. S. Bailey, of Carroll, in the unfinished room of the Farmers and Traders Bank. The congregation was composed of six members. From this time up till December of this year, services were conducted, only, as the opportunity presented. After December 11, Rev. Elfelt, the regular presiding pastor at Arcadia, held services in the School room at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. The services were alternated with Rev. Elder, Elliott, the Methodist Minister who had charge of this circuit. All denominations, that were represented in the town, joined in a union sunday school service at 2:30 p. m. On the first of the year, the place of holding service was changed from the school room to the Manning Hall. The religious services were thus conducted, either by different denominations, alternating, or in conjunction, till in May of 1882. On the 27th of this month, a petition



METHODIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE

to organize, was signed by G. M. Barber, Robert Macklin, D. W. and Annie Sutherland and H. Bell, and forwarded to the proper authoraties, asking that they be permitted to organize a parish at this place. On May 28th, following, Rev. A. K. Baird held service and organized the church in due form, with sixteen members.

The congregation increased rapidly, and in July of this year, the agitation of the erection of a suitable edifice was taken up. With this end in view, the first board of trustees was elected. They were:—L. M. Branson, D. W. Sutherland, Rober, Macklin, A. W. Simpkins and H. Bell. The edifice was completed in the summer of 1883, at a cost of \$2200. The building was dedicated August 26, 1883. The services were conducted by Rev. R. T. Coyle, pastor at Ft. Dodge, being assisted by Rev. T. S. Bailey, Synodical Missionary of the Synod of Iowa. At the dedicatorial services there was \$388. raised to clear the denomination of its indebtiveness, which left only \$234. standing against it.

The church doors were thrown open to all of the other congregations represented in the city, which invitation was thankfully accepted by the Christians and Methodists, till they could build churches of their own; they taking turns at occupying the building at the available days and hours. This was the first religious edifice erected in the town. It is now occupied by the Presbyterians and United Brethern. The latter hold services there every other Sunday afternoon.

The pastors who have officiated, for some time, at this place are: Rev. T. S. Bailey, irregularly, from September 23, 1881 to December, 1881; Rev. E. A. Elfelt, from December 1881 to April, 1882; Rev. H. H. Cullen, from April, 1882 to May, 1883; Rev. C. S. McPhlinney, from May 1883 to October, 1884; Rev. C. E. Laughlin, from October, 1883 to April, 1885; Rev. A. W. Thomson, from April 1885 to December, 1888; Rev. Paden, from December, 1888 to 1891; Rev. Burnette, 1891 to 1893; Rev. Crotzer, from 1893 to 1894; Z. W. Steele, from 1894 up till the present time.

ROMAN CATHOLIC:—The first religious services of the believers of this faith, held in Manning, was at the residence of J. W Martin, in the spring of 1882. From this time up till the erection of the church in 1887, services were held at the residences of the members of the congregation.

The agitation of erecting a church, was taken up in the fall of 1885, and the erection of the same was taken up the next spring. The building was completed in the fall of this same year. For the purpose of erecting a church, Lot 8, Block 19, was bought of the Western Town Lot Company, for \$90., in October of 1885. In the same year the Western Town Lot Company donated Lot 7, Block 19 to the denomina-

tion, and Lot 9, Block 19, was purchased of A. T. Bennett, in 1886, for \$125. Father Byrne wishing a more central location, selected Lot 2, Block 1, with the expectation of being able to purchase more lots adjoining, but being unable to do so, and not being able to find another suitable location on the town plat, chose an acre on the farm of Mr. Gardner, just across the road east of town for which they offered \$200. but which was refused. They finally chose Lots 7, 8 & 9, Block 19, and purchased Lots 10, 11 & 12, Block 19, on which were some buildings. For this site they paid to Mr. Chapman \$1500. The committee to purchase a site and erect a building was,—P. M. Loes, J. W. Martin, Mathias Hoffman, Nicholas Schilling, Herbert Hoffman and James Mockler. The church was dedicated in February, 1887, and is known as "Church of the Sacred Heart". The property was sold to satisfy a mortgage, in December of 1896. It was bought in, for the congregation, by Edward Signall.

The congregation has held three Fairs, which have proved very satisfactory, both socially and financially. The first fair was held the first week in October of 1884. One of the most exciting features being a vote on the most popular merchant in town, which was awarded to John T. Jay, by a gold headed cane. The second fair was held in the spring of 1886, the proceeds of which were \$520.63. The third fair was held in the fall of 1887, the proceeds of which were \$1123.75

The different pastors who have officiated over this congregation are:—Rev. Father O'Conor, February, 1887 to February, 1890; Rev. Father O'Farrell, February, 1890 to November, 1893; Rev. Father Wrenn, November, 1893 to September 28, 1895; Rev. Father Tierney, October, 1895 till the present time.

The congregation at present numbers about 100. Services are held every second and last Sunday in each month.

CHRISTIAN:—The followers of this faith, who are commonly called Campbellites or Disciples of Christ, for a number of years, worshiped with other denominations. A congregation was organized in June of 1885. by Elder, H. E. Hidgbee, in the public school building. After this, they held meetings in the school building and for a time in the Presbyterian Church which was very kindly tendered them by that congregation.

In the spring of 1886, a lot was purchased of John Stillmans, and a church was erected in the summer of 1887. The committee who had charge of this was:—F. W. Arney, L. M. Conklin and F. H. Long. The building has never been dedicated.

Those who have officiated over this congregation as regular pastors are:—Elder. H.E. Hidgbee. June. 1885 to June. 1886; O.H. Thurmann,

October, 1886, resigned in 1888; J. G. Encell, fall of 1888, resigned in summer of 1889; J. A. Linder, April, 1890 to 1891; O. H. King, April, 1891 to April, 1892; D. J. Howe, December, 1892 to September, 1893; C. A. Lochart, after a protracted meeting of three weeks in which fourteen additional members were enrolled, was employed as regular pastor and remained until the following October; O. L. Davis, May, 1895 to August, 1895; J. W. Paine, May, 1896 to May 1897.

In the summer of 1892, Marion Boles held a protracted meeting and increased the congregation with fifty nine members. He met with a severe and painful accident, however, during the progress of these meetings, which compelled him to close them on account of the injuries sustained. While using a gasoline stove to heat the water in the baptistry, the building caught fire, and in extinguishing the flames Rev. Boles was badly burned,

In the summer of 1897, Elder, D. A. Hunter and son held a protracted meeting which lasted five weeks and resulted in adding eighteen new members to the congregation.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL:—A Methodist class was formed in a schoolhouse in this vicinity, as early as 1878. It consisted of eighteen members and was first officiated over by Rev. Charles Martin.

The first regular service of this denomination, held in Manning, was conducted by Rev. John Ellcott, the minister in charge, in what was known as the Barber building, on November 13, 1881. Rev. J. A. Todd, Des Moines, Iowa, an evangelist, preached the first evangelical sermon in Manning, on the date last above written. In the evening Rev. Todd spoke to an audience of seventy five or eighty persons, in Gestenberg's saloon. All gave good attention, and the discourse was given the most respectful attention.

The first protracted meeting was held, by Rev. John Ellcott, the second week in December, and proved very successful. It was held in the school room of the Callison building. The congregation remained about the same in number till in 1885, when Rev. J. H. Elliott held a protracted meeting, in which he increased the membership by nearly a hundred. Another meeting was conducted by Mrs. E. B. Libby, in 1886: in which the membership was increased to about one hundred and sixty.

The advisability of building a church was taken up in the winter of 1881—2, but the size of the congregation prevented their carrying out the plans in full, however, the lots were selected and the congregation decided to build a parsonage, and leave the erection of the church till later. The church was erected in 1884, at a cost of \$2400. It is the largest religious edifice in the town having a regular seating capacity

for two hundred and fifty. The building was dedicated December 19, 1886. The services were conducted by Mrs. Libby, assisted by Rev. Early and the presiding pastor, Rev. Elliott. There was a debt of \$800 hanging over the church, and it is said; that in less than fortyfive minutes \$1060 was raised, leaving a balance of \$260 in the treasury. The congregation numbered about one hundred and sixty, while a year previous, it numbered only about twenty five. The officers of the church and its respective societies will be found in the Manning Directory for 1898.

The pastors who have presided, regularly, over the Manning charge or over those in this vicinity, before Manning was started, are, as near as can be obtained:—Rev. Charles Martin, from 1878; Rev. John Elliott, 1881 to 1882; Rev. H. E. Harvey, 1883 to 1884; Rev. I. H. Elliot, 1885 to 1886;

GERMAN LUTHERAN:—Although there is no organization of the members of this faith, at this place, still they number, including the entire families of those whose heads are members of this faith, in the neighborhood of 500. Their meetings, which are held the second and last Sunday in each month, are well attended, the congregation numbering close to 200. Up till 1888, the services were held in the school-house after which they used the Presbyterian church. Their services and sunday school are held in the afternoon of the days stated above. The services are held in german and the minister's salary is raised by subscription among the members of the faith. Great stress is laid on Children's Day and other church days.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Mallon who was succeeded by Rev. A. Ahlers in the Spring of 1887. Rev. Ahlers was succeeded by Rev. M. Brueggemann in 1894, while the latter was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Krog in 1896. Rev. Krog is the present pastor, and makes his home at Manilla, where he holds services on the alternating Sundays

Societies.

McPHERSON POST, NO. 33, G. A. R., was mustered in, March 17, 1881, by Major, A. Cully, at Center School House, Jefferson Township, Audubon County. The Charter officers and members of this Post are,— Commander, S. E. Witcher; Senior Vice Commander, Henry Ferrall; Junior Vice Commander, H. C. Williams; O. D., B. H. Lathrop; Quarter Master, J. L. Hall; Chaplain, Francis Leonard; Members.— M. Hanchett, W. J. Blair, B. J. Jenkins, C. J. Hawkins, Harvey Stocker, Joseph Moore and J. L. Halford.



CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Post was transferred to Manning in December of this year. In September, 1882, Cook Hall was completed and was leased by the Post, and the dedicatorial services took place October 6, following. The G. A. R. and W. R. C. Hall was purchased in December, 1884, by those two lodges, and since then, has been remodeled and fitted up, making a comfortable and attractive home for these worthy institutions.

The present membership of this Post is 14. The object of the Order is fraternity and benevolence toward the soldiers, and orphans and widows of soldiers of the Civil War, and it is earnestly desired by the Post that all persons eligible join the Order and have their names enrolled on the Roll of Honor— to honor through life and be honored in death among that innumerable band of our Grand Army of the Dead.

The present officers of the Post are:— Com., J. G. Beal; S. V. C., F. Leonard; J. V. C, Ad'j't., J. L. Hall; Q. M., A. W. Blakeslee; Q. M. S., D. W. Sutherland; O. D. W. H. McVey.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS was organized March 8, 1888, by Mrs. Mary McHenry, Denison, Ia., in Cook Hall. It was organized under the charter name,— McPherson Corps, No. 15, W.R.C. The charter officers and members of this Corps are: President, Minnie Kuhn; Junior President, Celia Brigham; Treasurer, Julia Ives; Chaplain, Mrs. Helen Guild; Con., Mary Strong; Guard, Rachel Blair; Secretary, Lora Thompson; Members,— Lucy M. Salinger, Mary Coe, Julia Arney, Mary Halford, Ella Nickum, Jennie Smith, Mary Ingledue and Lizzie Sharp. Their place of meeting was in Cook Hall up till 1894 when they moved into the G.A.R. and W.R.C. Hall.

Their meeting night is every first and third Tuesday of each month. The object of the Order is,— the relief of Union soldiers of the Civil War and their widows and orphans. The money is generally raised by giving suppers and entertainments.

The present officers are,— Pres., Jennie Young; S. V. P., Sophia Beal; J. V. P., Frances Dailey; Treas., Emma Parish; Sec., Emma Leonard; Chap., Rachel Blair; Con., Eva Hollingsworth; Guard, Ella Nickum. The membership of the Corps is 21.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS: This lodge was organized August 24, 1887, by H. A. Hoyt, Perry, Ia., and E. R. Hutchins, DesMoines, Ia. The organization was affected during a temperance meeting held at the Presbyterian church. The lodge started with twenty members, and seemed to hold its own till 1881, when the members began to loose interest. They re-organized in 1895: but the interest has never been thoroughly revived, and at the present

writing, it is practically unknown to the public. The Order is principally, of a social nature, the object of which, is the advocacy and practice of temperance.

MANNING LODGE NO. 166, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, was organized March 10, 1887, by H. P. Albert, D. D. G. C., in the second story of the building occupied by Ives Brothers just previous to the fire of 1891, which was Lot 16, Block 5.

The Charter Members are:

C. S. Lawrence	L. L. Lawrence	L. G. Babcock
B. I. Salinger	J. W. Lindsay	W. J. Marrow
B. C. Brookfield	H. N. Morsch	H. Strong
A. C. Atwood	Fred Moershell	T. S. McKenna
E. C. Sharp	J. T. Jay	C. D. Dewing

E. L. Ives

M. E. Smith

The hall was located as stated above till the fire of 1891, when they lost all their peraphernalia and records as well as the original charter. They were tendered the use of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. hall which was greatly accepted. They occupied this hall from June 1891 till about the same month in 1892 when they fitted up a hall of their own in the second story of the Barber Block over Barber's drug store. This hall they occupied till the present one was completed, which was September 20, 1894.

Owing to the loss of their charter, the Lodge re-organized under the same name and number but with a new charter bearing the date of August 13, 1891. The officers and charter members as set forth in the new charter are:

	L. L. Lawrence, P. C.	
B. I. Salinger, C. C.	C. D. Dewing V. C.	W. J. Marrow, P.
B. C. Brookfield, M. E.	E. L. Ives, M. F.	J. R. Benson, K.R.S.
E. L. Babcock, M. A.	E. P. Barsby, J. G.	R. L. Ross, O. G.
	Trustees.	
J. R. Benson	D. W. Patton	Miles Woolman
	Knights.	
J. W. Lindsay	H. N. Morsch	Fred Moershell
H. Strong	E. C. Sharp	J. T. Jay
T. S. McKenna	H. Eimers	L. L. Lightfoot
James Hathaway		John Hoffmann

Among the members of this Lodge who have received special distinction are:

F. A. Bennett, who was elected Grand Master of Exchequer of the Domain of Iowa, in 1896, and re-elected again in 1897. He has also served on numerous Grand Lodge committees.

B. I. Salinger, who was elected Grand Chancellor of the Domain of Iowa, in 1899. He served for a number of years previous, as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Grand Lodge.

Among others who have been honored with Grand Lodge committeeships are,— John Grelck, C. D. Dewing and William Wehrmann.

The present officers are:

William Wehrmann D. D. G. C.
E. K. Johnson C. C.
Herman Grau P.
Louis Heckmann M. W.
W. B. Parrott M. F.
Clinton Kenyon I. G.

W. W. Breckenridge P. C.
D. J. Summerville V. C.
Herman Hoffmann M. A.
Peter Stephany K. R. S.
John Grelck M. E.
William Metzger O. G.

Trustees.

Julius Ruge	William Wehrmann	J. A. Lewis
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MANUEL LODGE NO. 450, A. F. & A. M.: This lodge was organized June 15, 1884, special dispensation having been granted to L. L. Putzel, Master; W. F. Howard, Senior Warden, and H. W. Reed, Junior Warden. The place of meeting of this lodge has always been over the First National Bank, except in 1895, when they sustained a severe loss during the fire of that year. They lost most of their records and peraphernalia. They were offered the use of the K. of P. Hall which they accepted till the new bank building had been completed and their rooms were furnished. Their meeting night is Monday, on or before full moon. The principal object of the order is the practice of fraternity.

SOLONA CHAPTER NO. 231 O. E. S.: This chapter of the order of the Order of the Eastern Star was organized November 30, 1897, in the Masonic and Odd Fellow hall, by Mrs. D. B. Meradith, G. M. The object of the order is fraternity and benevolence towards the wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters of Masons. The charter members of the lodge are: Mesdames Lou Russell, H. S. Campbell, U. L. Patton, Z. W. Steele, J. A. Lewis, William Metzger, E. Hollingsworth, G. M. Barber, J. L. Hall, W. H. Pollock, B. I. Salinger, James H. Halford; Misses Blanche Patton, Lou Patton, Hattie Hall and Myrtle Steele; Messrs Z. W. Steele, William Metzger, Elias Hollingsworth, James H. Halford, Charles Redick, O. L. Russell, J. L. Hall, W. H. Pollock and B. I. Salinger.

The present officers are: Mrs E. Hollingsworth, Worthy Matron; Elias Hollingsworth, Worthy Patron; Mrs. James H. Halford, Associate Matron; James H. Halford, Associate Patron; William Metzger, Treas-

urer; Miss Edith Halford, Conductress; Mrs. J. A. Sexton, Associate Conductress; James Halford, Chaplain; Mrs. William Metzger, Electa; Mrs C. Brunnier, Warder; Mrs. Bobar, Sentinel and Mrs. G. M. Barber, Organist. Their present membership is 34. Their regular meeting night is Wednesday evening on or before full moon.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA:—This lodge is known as Barber Camp No. 1771, named in honor of Dr. G. M. Barber, one of its charter members. It was organized September 7, 1892, in the German Odd Fellow Hall, which, at this time, was situated over Reinholdt's store—in Lot 1, Block 8. After the fire of 1895, they held their meetings in the K. of P. Hall, where they hold at the present time.

The charter members of the lodge are;— B. C. Brookfield, V. C.; Peter Stephany, C.; J. Brunnier, W. Ad.; Hugo Grundmeier, Ex. B.; Louis Heckmann, E; Dr. G. M. Barber and Dr. T. S. McKenna, C. P.; J. C. Martain, W.; N. W. Sherman, S.; L. M. Babcock, P. C. Rosenberger and Wm. Johnson.

The present officers are:—J. Brunnier, V. C.; Peter Kuhl, W. Ad.; Hugo Grundmeier, B.; Douglas Rogers, C.; J. L. Louisfield, E.; Benj. Kinney, W.; James Shea, S. The present membership is 82.

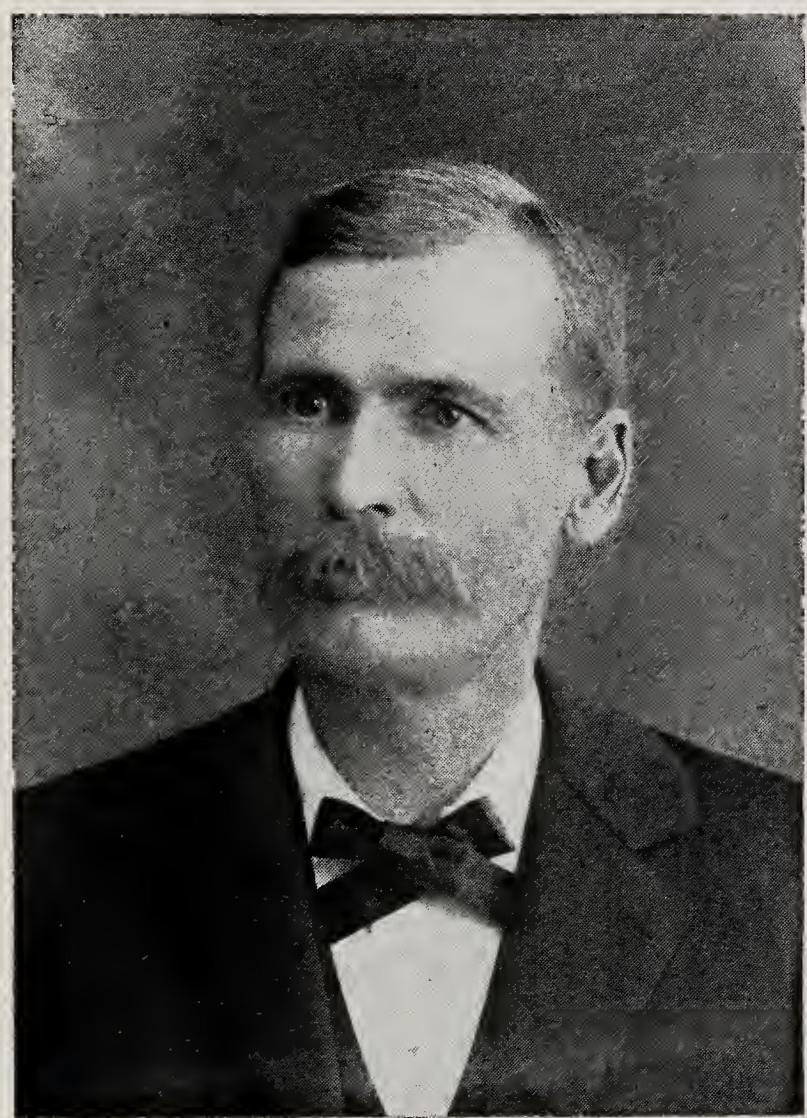
So far, this lodge has suffered only one death loss, that of Dr. G. M. Barber who carried an insurance of \$5000. The object of the order is principally insurance, although fraternity is practiced to a certain extent.

Barber Camp has given a number of picnics which have proved a great success both socially and financially. At the picnic held August 7, 1897, all of the neighboring Camps were present, and close to 5000 people were in attendance.

The Forester Team of this camp has the distinction of being the leading team of western Iowa. and has conferred degrees for many of the neighboring camps.

Special honors have been conferred on this camp through Peter Stephany, who, for a time, was Clerk of the State Camp, and was one of the Iowa delegates to the Head Camp meetings at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1895. and at Dubuque in 1897. In 1895, he was commissioned Deputy Head Consul. of the Iowa jurisdiction.

OAK CAMP NO. 200 WOODMEN OF THE WORLD:—was organized April 28, 1898. in the K. of P. hall. The charter members are.—R. R. Rogers. Counsel Commander; C. C. McVey, Adviser. Lieutenant; H. S. Bailey, Banker; T. H. Boylan, Clerk; A. F. McEnturff. Escort; Chris. Stuhr, Watchman; Jacob Kruse, Sentry; A.



COL. D. W. SUTHERLAND

K. Resner, Camp Physician; Managers,— T. W. Stuhr, Emil Uthoff, Frank Koppen.

The principal object of the order is fraternal mutual life insurance.

TEUTONIA LODGE NO. 560, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized October 19, 1892 over Reinholdt's store, by O. L. Roseman. The ritualistic and all other ceremonies of this lodge is carried on in the german language, while its object is the same as any other lodge of this order.

The charter officers and members of the lodge are: George Tank N. G.; Henry Siem, V. G.; H. Claussen, Sec'y.; C. H. Reinholdt, Per. Sec'y; Claus Grube, Treasurer.

The present officers are: Carsten Hoffmann, N. G.; Chris Grube, V. G.; H. Claussen, Sec'y; Henry Sievers, Per. Sec'y; Claus Grube, Treasurer. The present membership is 55. Their place and time of meeting is in the German Odd Fellows hall on Wednesday evenings.

Till 1895, the place of meeting of this lodge was over Reinholdt's store; but during the fire of that year they suffered a heavy loss after which they purchased Lot 2, Block 3 of Andrew Cloughley and erected what is known as the Odd Fellow's Building, the second story of which they reserved for a lodge room. This building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, in the fall of the same year.

TEUTONIA LODGE NO. 209, D. of R.—was organized in 1892, in the German Odd Fellow Hall which was at this time situated over Reinholdt's store. The charter officers and members are: C. H. Reinholdt, N. G.; George Tank, V. G.; Henry Hoffmann, Secretary; John Hoffmann, Treasurer. Members,—Mrs. Lena Hoffmann, Peter Dethlefs, Mrs. Anna Dethlefs, Mrs. Anna Reinholdt, Claus Grube, Mrs. Cathrina Grube, Louis Jansen and Mrs. Tina Jansen. The object of the order is fraternal, social and benificial. It is composed only of members of the I. O. O. F. fraternaty and their near relatives. Their meeting place is the German Odd Fellow hall. Their present officers are: Margaretha Loptien, N.G.; Bertha Tank, V. G.; Margaretha Hoffmann, Sec'y; Lena Claussen, Per. Sec'y; Lena Hansen, Treas. Their present membership is 21.

MANNING LODGE NO. 122 I. O. O. F.—was organized in April, 1883 in the hall which was located over Mr. Reinholdt's store previous to the fire of 1895.

The first officers were: J. M. Turner, N. G. E. M. Funk, V. G.; R. L. Zane, Sec. The other charter members were: G. W. Rosenberger, R.R. Williams and Fred Moershell.

They changed their quarters to the hall over the First National Bank when it was first completed, and have occupied it ever since in conjunction with the Masons. This lodge lost heavily in the fire of 1895 when all of their peraphernalia and rituals were destroyed, and, as their records were all lost, but little of their past history can be given. The Past Noble Grands, as nearly as can be given in their order and from memory, are as follows: J. M. Turner, E. C. Sharp, William Guild, R. L. Zane, E. M. Funk, Seth Smith, C. E. Arney, George Tank, Henry Rohr, B. F. Wood, John Jenson, Charles Jacobs, William Reddick, Douglas Rogers, Chas. Reddick, Nat Barnes, R. R. Rogers, S. E. Witcher, P. G. Joy, Miles Woolman, W. E. Guild and W. E. Rosenberger.

The present officers are W. F. Carpenter, N. G. and B. F. Wood, Sec.

MANNING LODGE NO. 489, D. OF R.;—was organized September 14, 1899, in the I. O. O. F. and Masonic hall, by fourteen members of the Carroll lodge. The charter members are: S. E. Witcher, Mrs. S. E. Witcher, B. F. Wood, Mrs. B. F. Wood, C. Dunick, Mrs. C. Dunick, Samuel Patrick, Mrs. Samuel Patrick, J. J. Taylor, Mrs. J. J. Taylor, Mrs. H. M. Free, W. W. Carpenter, C. H. Carlysle and G. W. Laflar.

MANNING LODGE NO. 262, A. O. U. W.:—was organized August 1, 1885, with the following charter member J. R. Benson, P. M. W; G. L. Stotter, M. W.; F. P. Wiseman, G. F.; J. N. Smith, O.; G. W. Laflar, Recorder; V. Roush, Financier; E. M. Funk, G.; J. C. Oard, J. W.; B. F. Parrott, O. W.

The object of the order is fraternal insurance. There was for a number of years that the meeting place of the lodge was made at the office of some of the members, but they have awoke from their lethargy and have increased their membership sufficiently to warrant their having a permanent meeting place which is now the K. of P. hall. Their time of meeting is every first and thrid saturday of the month.

MANNING LODGE NO. 65, STAR OF JUPITER:—was organized March 13, 1899. Their place and time of meeting is in the Knights of Pythias hall, the first and third Friday of each month. The object of the order is insurance, fraternal and social beneficiaries. The charter members are:

Chris Kuhl, Past President; O. L. Russell, President; Mrs. Chas. Fritz, Vice Pres.; J. Langenfeldt, Warden; Blanche Patton, Secretary; J. W. Miller, Jr., Treas., Spencer Breon, Inner Guard; L. Louisfield, Outer Guard; Trustees,—Addie Breon, Mrs. J. Langenfeldt, C. M. Fritz.

MANNING CASTLE, NO. 28 HIGHLAND NOBLES: This lodge was organized November 10, 1899, in the K. of P. Hall by Supreme Protector J. L. Rose, assisted by Mr. und Mrs. O. B. Walters. The object of the order is fraternal insurance. The charter officers and members of the lodge are: Blanche Patton, Past Protector; F. H. Long Protector; Rudolph Wohlers, Counselor; S. T. Weaver, Evangel; Rudolph Motter, Secretary; Gustav Franke, Treasurer; A. K. Resner, Physician; William Potter, Escort; Arthur Brown, Herald; John Vossbeck, Guard; Charles Schmidt, Sentinel; Trustees,—J. A. Mills, G. W. Lafiar and W. N. Rugg. Members,—A. T. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Kraus, Mrs. A. K. Resner, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Walters, C. M. B. Boos, H. W. Garlick, C. H. Reinholdt and L. B. Bradshaw. Their present meeting place is in the K. of P. Hall while their present officers are the same as mentioned above.

MANNING LODGE NO. 126, UNITED ORDER "TREUER Bund," was organized December 18, 1894 in the Germania Hall. The charter officers are: Berthold Kraus, T. M.; H. D. Radeleff, B. M.; William Goltz, Sec.; August Schoening, Treas.; Trustees,—Fred Feldmann, John Hansen, Henry Schrum.

THE MANNING TURNVEREIN was organized November 20, 1895 in the Germania Hall. The last meeting of this organization was held in October of 1897. The officers were: Bert Kraus, First Speaker; Rudolph Wohlers, Secretary and Fred Miller, Treasurer. The membership grew to a membership of 52. The object of the organization was delsart and calisthenics, the instructor of which was Prof. H. Wittekind. A number of fine entertainments were given by the different classes under his instruction. The Germania Hall was used for a gymnasium. It is to be regreted that the waning interest of the members and the citizens of the city should let so good an institution fail.

GOETHE LODGE NO. 9. O. d. H. S. was organized in July, 1898. The order of Sons of Herman was named after Herman—the leader of the Germans in their war against the Romans about the seventh century before Christ. It is an exclusive german order the object of which is fraternal insurance. The charter members—as near as can be ascertained—are: Martin Brunnier, William Meyer, John Hansen, William Buhman, Dr. A. K. Resner, Rudolph Wohlers, Gus Humann, Henry Adamowsky, Emil Kraus and August Dethlefs. Their meeting place is in the Germania Hall.

"SOLDATEN UND KRIEGERVEREIN." This society was organized by Wm. Meyer, March 22, 1897. The english translation is Soldiers and Veterans League. It is composed of the soldiers and vet-

erans who have served in the german army, and the object of the League is: social, fraternal and beneficial.

The charter members of the society are: Pres., Wm. Meyer; Vice Pres., Henry Rohr; Protoe S., P. Dejhlefs; Per. S., H. C. Claussen; Treasurer, H. Flinker; Members,— Peter Loch, August Gruhn, C. Hagemann, Henry Buhmann, Johannes Hansen, Henry Widdekind, C. Hagedorn and H. Westphal.

The present officers are the same as those of 1897, while the present membership has been increased to 18. The Time of meeting is every Saturday Night after full moon in the Germania Hall.

Over a Full Stomach and An Old Cob Pipe.

The old timer will scratch his head and reckerlect that:

On the 28th of July, 1881, the first lots in the Town of Manning were sold. The sale was made by A. T. Bennett, for the Northwestern R. R. Land Co., to John Wetherill. The property was Lot 1, Block 6, on which was erected a one story frame building to be occupied by Wetherill & Morsch for a hardware store.

The first birth in Manning, was to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Emery, Oct. 31, 1881.

The first death was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Merry, Oct. 9, 1881; age, 18 years.

The first social event was a Thanksgiving Hop in the fall of 1881. There were about seventy five people in attendance. Supper was served at the Garfield House.

The first theatrical performance was given, February 10, 1881, by home talent. The cast consisted of H. Foote, H. N. Morsch, W. A. Hinzman, E. B. Wilson, Paul Winter, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Winter, Miss E. Perry.

The first store was kept by Whealen Brothers in a building which had been erected by Mr. Jefferies for a granary. It was located north of the Milwaukee Warehouse.

The first dwelling erected was, the building which is illustrated on page 9.

The first blacksmith shop was operated by Tidd & Foot, and was located in the middle of Sixth Street, south of Block 9, and north of Whealen Brothers' grocery store.

The first carpenter shop was opened by Charles Brent.

The first informal assessment was taken just a year after the first lots were placed on sale. The value of the real and personal property was estimated at \$200,000.

The first stock of drugs consisted of a market full of medicines which Dr. McKenna brought with him when he located here.

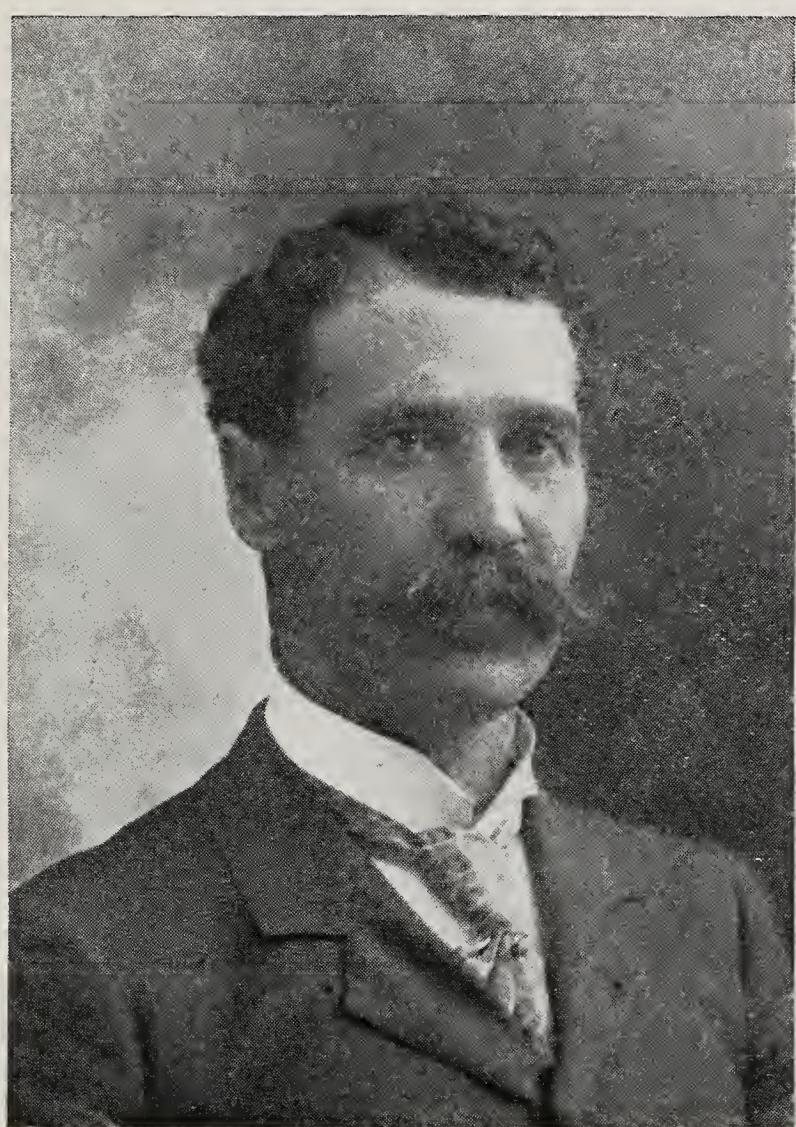
The first train of cars run into Manning, July 4, 1881, via., C. & N. W.

The first religious services were held in this vicinity as early as 1878.

The first attending physician in this vicinity was Dr. R. R. Williams, who located in this section of the county, long before the town was started.

The first livery and feed establishment was, the open lots south of where the Park Hotel now stands. The trees and clouds were the only shelter for the horses and rigs against the burning sun, while mother earth served as mangers and feed boxes. The stalls consisted of a circle, about fifteen in diameter, encircling each post or tree, or the segment of a circle around a wagon wheel.

The first saloon consisted of, a well patronized keg, a focet, a tin bucket or cup, and a jug, or a bottle, while the store houses were a lot of empty stomachs whose capacities were regulated by as many thirsty palates.



O. E. DUTTON

ROLL OF HONOR.

On pages 11 and 12, is a list of the voters who cast their vote at the first election in Manning. This, with a very few exceptions, contains all of the voters who were eligible at this time. The last polling list would indicate that there are scarcely enough of the first voters, residing here, to form a good sized "corporals guard". The list as it now stands is,—

Charles Brent	J. P. Jenson	S. D. Priest
G. M. Dailey	F. H. Long	H. Parish
O. E. Dutton	Joseph Loch	Nick Schilling
Chris. Grube	James Matteson	B. I. Salinger
John Hoffmann	Hans Matthiessen	Miles Woolman
E. W. Hamilton	Dr. T. S. McKenna	Dr. R. R. Williams
Merrill Hutchins	J. L. Nickum	J. S. Wilson

Manning Business Directories.

These directories are taken from the business write ups in the different Manning papers and the assessor's books, so, if errors should occur it will be through no fault of the writer. When there has been a change of firm, both firms will be given.

1881-2

Monitor.....	S. L. Wilson
Farmers & Traders Bank.....	(O. B.) Dutton & Son (O. E.)

RESTAURANTS.

M Lathrop. A Young. (M) Woolman & Wilson, bakery—succeeded by (A C) Gaylord & Wilson. E Bilhorz.

HOTELS.

Garfield House (Wm Tingle & Son). Hensley Boarding House(—Hensley). Knox House (Chas Knox). Wetherly House (J N Wetherly). Manning House (Wm Lusk). Farmers Hotel (Fred Huber, succeeded by J Bruner.

MEAT MARKETS.

—Stocker	—Shunter
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GROCERY STORES.

Whealen Brothers (Galen & Byron). N A Jergensen. (J L) McQuaid & (E W) Hambleton & (B F) Wood.

GENERAL STORES.

(L M) Benson & (C A) Vaughn. Russell, Son & (E C) Sharp. (Henry Hoffmann & (William) Schoop. John Kartens. (Isaac) Callamore & (S D Priest.

DRY GOODS.

Moershell Bros.	B F Howard.
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MILLINER STORES.

Faust & Makepeace.	Mrs. Frances Dailey.	Mrs. J P Arp.	Mrs. Seth Smith
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DRUG STORES.

(Dr. G M) Barber & (J M) Turner.	Wm Cloughly.	L S Knox.	J W Tinsley.
Jewelry.....			U. S. Heffelfinger

FURNITURE

(Henry) Hoffmann & (William) Schoop.	A M Robertson
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HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS

(J W) Martin & (Wm) Launderville, succeeded by (J W) Martin & (W F) Smith.	
Heinzman Bros (W A & —) & (W M) Moody.	Wetherill & (H N) Morsch.
Brothers (L E & W F).	Arney
Implements: A B Cook, S Hunter.	

HARNESS SHOP

E B Wilson.	Wm Fuller	(F C) Baur & (P M) Loes
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LUMBER DEALERS

Green Bay Lumber Co., F P Guild, Manager. John Dierks. (George) Tank & (John) Hoffmann. (J G) Wolfe & (Jacob) Nodle, succeeded by (J G) Wolfe & (D W) Sutherland.

SALOONS

Fred Gestenberg	W E Heitman	John Marks
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LIVE STOCK DEALERS

Hockett & Gardner.	Wilson & Smith
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GRAIN DEALERS

(H) Bell (M) Winter. U L Patton, North-Western Elevator. A. Stevens, Milwaukee Warehouse M L Freelove. W H Hockett. Benj. Brookfield. N F Spear.
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FLOUR AND FEED EXCHANGE

Miles Woolman

LIVERY BARNs

(Wm) Loughery & [A C] Arnold, succeeded by Winter & Baker. [J W] Gardner & Wilson. [Meritt] Winter & Baker. [M] Parish & Richey. A C Gaylord. J N Wetherley.
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VETERINARIES

M Parish	Merritt Winter
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DENTISTS

J H Bishop	R D Backus
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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

R R Williams.	T S McKenna.	G M Barber.	L P Brigham.
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LAWYERS.

H S Fisher. A T Bennett. E S Blazer. W M Hughes. B I Salinger. G W Makepeace. Failing & Doty.

Real estate Agency	J B Ingledue.
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DRESS MAKERS.

Cal. Callison.	L W Meyers	G W McCarthy.
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Photographer		William Chapman.
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PAINTERS.

(E) Burley & (P N) Brown.	— Hardee.	G M Dailey.	Henry Vogt.
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CONTRACTORS.

Spickerman & Martin. (T S) Lee & (John) Stillman. Shausse & (B M) Jones. G W Gilbert. J S Ferguson. John Foster. Chas Brent.
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Machine Shop.....	John Albert.
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BLACKSMITHS.

(Frank) Tidd & (H D) Foot.	M Hoffmann.	John Wingert.
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Flour Mill.....		(J) Kuhn & (V) Roush.
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Broom Factory.....		L M Conklin.
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Wagon Shop.....		M Hoffmann.
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Shoe Shop.....		Henry Siem.
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January 5, 1888

Anderson, R W.....	Grocery
Arney Brothers.....	Hardware
Albert, John.....	Blacksmith
Barber, G M.....	Drugs
Brunnier Brothers.....	Gen. Store
Bennett, A T.....	Bank
Berry,—.....	Gen. Store
Breon, Ben.....	Hotel
Benson,—.....	Photos
Baird & DeCoe.....	Blacksmith
Cosson, Mrs. G W.....	Millinery

Ives, Dunning & Co.....	Clothing
Jay, John T.....	Clothing
Kuhn & Roush	Mill
Karstens & Dethlefs.....	Gen. Store
Lawrence & Co.....	Meat Market
Lightfoot, L.....	Restaurant
Leonard & Co.....	Grocery
Loes, P M.....	Harness
Liddle, E A	Implements
Moershell, Fred.....	Furniture
Marrow, W J.....	Manning News

Carpenter, W F.....Real Estate
 Conklin & Gorman.....Broom Factory
 D Joyce.....Lumber
 Dearinger,—.....Bakery
 Dewing & Umphrey....Real Estate
 Dean, Mrs.—.....Millinery
 Dethlefs, Geo.....Grocery
 Eckles Bros.....Meat Market
 Franke, G.....Tailor
 Funk, E M.....Post Master
 Green Bay Lumber Co..Lumber
 Hutchins, Merrill.....Livery
 Hollingsworth & Christian.—
 Heffelfinger, U S.....Jewelry
 Henshaw Brothers.....Hardware
 Hoffmann & Schoop....Gen. Store
 Hoffmann, M.....Wheelwright
 Hire, Mat.....Livery
 Hire & Lawton.....Millinery

Martin & Reinholdt.....Hardware
 Norris, J W.....Harness
 Patton, U L.....N-W-Elevator
 Pollock, James.....Mil-Elevator
 Rohr & Seim.....Shoe Store
 Ross & Murray.....Barbers
 Schilling, Nick.....Blacksmith
 Shephard & Laird.....Livery
 Smith, B J.....Furniture
 Sharp & Steffen.....Clothing
 Stouffer, P B.....Drugs
 Salinger & Brigham.....Lawyers
 Sutherland & Dutton.....1st. Nat. Bk.
 Strong, H.....Hotel
 Smith, Mrs. Seth.....Notions
 Tank & Hoffmann.....Lumber
 Tidd, Robert.....Blacksmith
 Wright, A L.....N Y Bakery

1889-90

NEWSPAPERS.

Manning Monitor, C S Lawrence, Proprietor.
 The Manning Free Press, (G W) Laflar & (C C) Coe.

BANKS.

First National Bank, D W Sutherland, President and O E Dutton, Cashier.
 Bank of Manning, G W Umphrey, President and C D Dewing, Cashier.

HOTELS.

City Hotel—H Strong succeeded by John Noble; Simmons House—Simmons;
 Cottage House—T S Thompson; Breon's Hotel—Benj. Breon; Clifton House—
 —Roak.

RESTAURANTS.

Lightfoot's Restaurant and Bakery—L Lightfoot; Bon Ton Bakery—Wm. Rosch;
 New York Bakery—(W A) & (R E) Williams.

MEAT MARKETS.

Lawrence & Co.—L L Lawrence and C J Larson; Eckles Brothers, (J C & W F).

GROCERIES.

A W Leonard & Co. (Francis Leonard); R. W. Anderson & Co.

GENERAL STORES.

E C Perry: (H. Hoffmann & (Wm) Schoop; (J) Karstens & (P) Dethlefs: Brunnier
 Bros. (Julius, H G A., and Martin.)

CLOTHING STORES.

J T Jay; [E C] Sharp & [——] Steffen, succeeded by [E C] Sharp & [J N] Smith;
 Ives Bros. [J L & E L]

BOOTS & SHOES.

Henry Seim & Co.

MILLINERY.

[Mrs. M] Hire & [Jessie] Lawton. Sharp & Cartwright. Mrs. J P Arp. Mrs. G W
 Cosson.

DRUG STORES.

P B Stouffer

G M Barber.

JEWELRY.

U S Heffelfinger.

A C Atwood.

R W Henniger & Co.

FURNITURE.

Moershell Bros. [Fred &

HARDWARE & IMPLEMENTS.

Arney Bros [L E & F W]. & [——] Crawford. [J W] Martin & [C H] Reinholdt.
[Fred] Miller & [Aug.] Reimer.

[J W] Norris & [J W] Pasley.

HARNESS.

[J] Baur & [P M] Loes.

E A Liddle

IMPLEMENT.

J R Benson

LUMBER.

Green Bay Lumber Co., [F P Guild, Mgr.]. Joyce Lumber Co., (L E Stanton, Mgr.).
[Geo.] Tank & [Jno.] Hoffmann.

TEMPERANCE HALLS.

[W E] Heitman & [W F] Eckles.

SALOON.

Feldmann Bros. [F & J].

M Loch.

SPECULATORS.

M Hire, J H Burmaster, A Shoening.

LIVE STOCK.

L S Wilson, Jno. Miller, S D Priest.

GRAIN DEALERS

Milwaukee Elevator—James Pollock, proprietor, C L Van Patton, Mgr.

North-Western Elevator—U L Patton & Son [D W Patton]

North-Western Store House—B F Wood, Manager.

Milwaukee Store House—H Bell.

LIVERIES.

Cottage Barn—S T Thompson. North Barn—H N Parish. Gardner's Barn—J W Gardner. [J P] Shephard & [E C] Norris. [J R] Benson & [P A] Emery.

DENTIST.

A W Blakeslee, D D S

VETERINARIES.

C E Arney

J P Shephard.

PHYSICIANS.

R R Williams. T S McKenna. G M Barber. L P Brigham.

LAWYERS.

A T Bennett. J W Lindsay. [B I] Salinger & [L P] Brigham. E M Funk. J C Engleman, [County Attorney.]

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

W J Marrow & Co.

G W Laflar.

DRESS MAKERS.

Mrs G M Dailey.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

E E Weeks.

BARBERS.

[J] Ross & [Peter] Murray.

Henry Heckmann.

COBBLERS.

Henry Siem.

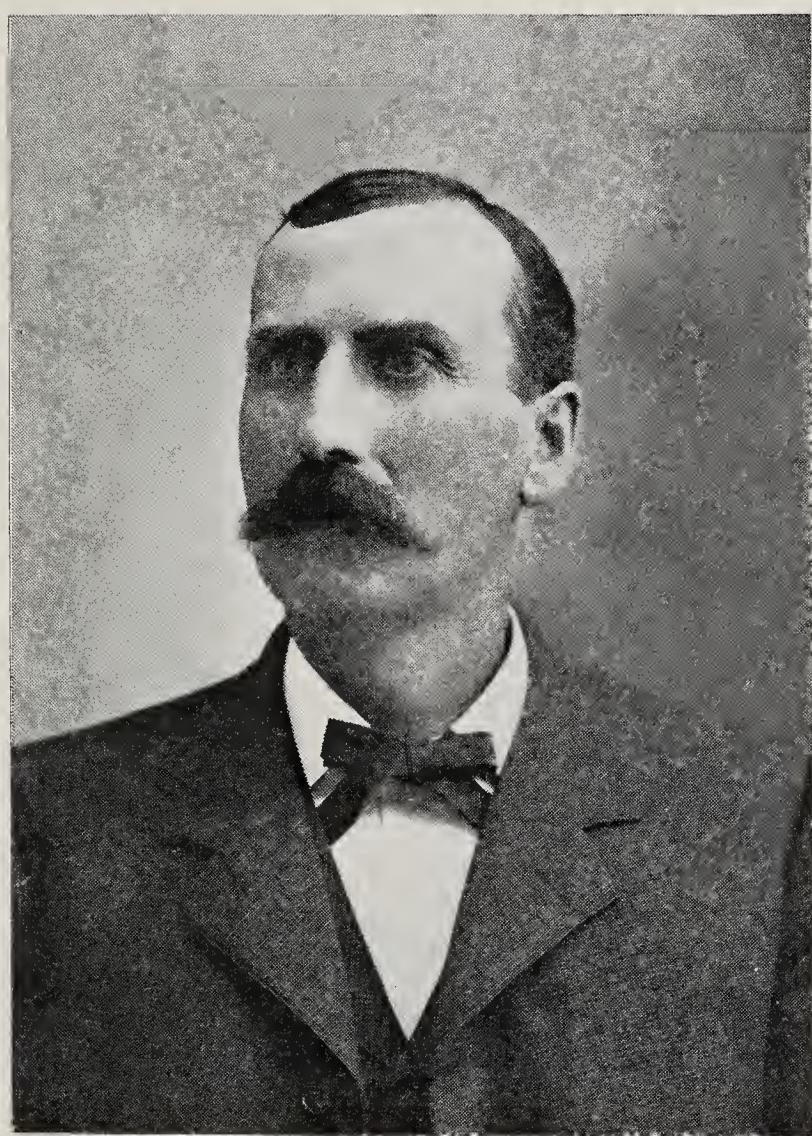
T N Payson. William Wunrath.

TINNERS.

—Stephenson.

MASONS.

[J C] Oard & [J N] Rockefellow. W McWilliams. H Free. Miles Woolman. Joe Bemrose.



JOSEPH WILSON

PAINTERS.

John Haupt.	Mobley.	G M Dailey.	Henry Vogt.
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CONTRACTORS.

Charles Brent.	John Ferguson.	J L Nickum.	John Linemann.	J P Arp.	T. Lee.
Chris Steen.					

CARPENTERS.

Frank Ferguson.	C Smith.	A L Wright.	H Voss.	F Wendel.	W Hathaway.
B F Parrott.					

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

N C Guild.	E K Johnson.	W Patton.
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BLACKSMITHS.

F Noiseux.	N Schilling.	[M] Hire & [W E] Heitman.	Robert Tidd.
Carriage Shop.....			A Cook.
Carriage Shop.....			John Hoffmann.
Machine Shop.....		John Albert, Frank Hornung, Mgr.	
Cabinet Shop.....			G W Grinnell.
Mill.....		[D] Fouch & [D W] Sutherland.	
Broom Factory.....			H C Richey & Co.
Feed Cooker Factory.....		[J W] Martin & Co. [J & J B Morrissey].	

MECHANICS.

Ben Kinney.	H D Karstens.	Paul Winter.	John Hinz.	W M Harrison.	Fred Dau.
F Blair.	H C Peters.	E Hollingsworth.	W M Sprinkle.	M Lathrop.	

DRAYMEN.

H Claussen.	Ben Breon.	H D Atherton.	P Rademann.
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TEAMSTERS.

N Barnes.		D McMurray.
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STATION AGENTS.

W W Breckenridge- C M & St P.		J A Chenoweth- C & N W.
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PRINTERS.

C F Gerrold.		G W Gorman.
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CLERKS.

C M Shumaker.	J L Smith.	F A Tidd.	Peter Stephany.	G W Coe.	W J Marrow.
H Rohr.	Herman Hoffmann.		E Breckenridge.	C G Knapp.	
Post Master.....				W F Carpenter.	

PASTORS.

J C Encall, Christian Church.	Rev Eckles, Methodist Church.	Rev Paden,
Presbyterian Church.		

Those whose business is not recorded.

H N Morsch.	G S Dunning.	C A Barnes.	F A Stribe.	John Grube.	R Grube.
Chris Grube.	Henry Grube.				

1881 Plus 17

"Seventeen years have rolled away
 Since on one golden summer day
 This town was started on the very lands
 Where farmer boys, with browned hands,
 In former days had planted corn,
 And milked their cows at early morn.
 But waving grain, o'er hill and dale,
 At last gave way for the iron rail.
 The years passed on, and settlers came
 By prairie schooner and railway train.
 They built a town and now point with pride

To schools and churches, side by side.
They prospered well, for churches four,
Point their spires toward the pearly door;
And two school houses, one large—one small,
Dispense their knowledge free to all.
There is also a large Germania Hall
For theaters, operas and public ball.
Two railroads—the best in the state—
Send in their trains, both early and late.
A mill manufacturing the finest grade
Of flour and meal that ever was made.
Two weekly papers dispense the news,
Each setting forth their political views;
One English—one German, with valuable skill,
Record events, sifting the good from the ill.
And the Manning papers are right up to date—
As reliable as any within our great state.
Of legal lights we boast of five;
And doctors six keep us alive.
Thus enterprising men have made
This place a busy mart of trade,
Where all our wants may be supplied,
And everybody satisfied.”

DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

- Franke, Gustav—Merchant Tailor.
- Free, H. M.—Mason.
- Fritz, S. B.—Prop. Northwestern Elevator. (see Manning Mercantile Co.)
- Grantz & Gloe, { Proprietors C. M. & St. P. Grain Elevator. } J. P. Grantz, J. F. Gloe.
 (see Manning Mercantile Company.)
- Grau, Herman G.—see Lewis & Grau, etc.
- Gloe, Miss Emilie—Music Teacher.
- Gruhn, Mrs. August—Carpet Weaver.
- Green Bay Lumber Co.—Henry Rohr, Manager.
- Hansen, Jens—Saloon.
- Hansen, John—(see also Hansen & Frahm.)
- Hansen, Diedrich—Manufacturer of Prepared Mustard.
- Hansen & Frahm—Restaurant (J. Hansen, J. Frahm.)
- Haupt, John C.—Painter.
- Heckmann, Henry—Shoe-maker.
- Hinrichs, Mathias—Carpenter.
- Hoffmann, Henry—General Store (see Rober & Hoffmann.)
- Hoffmann & Son—Lumber (John and Herman Hoffmann.)
- Holmes, Charles—Carpet Weaver.
- Humann & Adamowsky—Cigar Mfgs. (G. Humann, H. Adamowsky.)
- Iowa Telephone Co.—Lewis & Grau, Managers.
- Jay & Grelck—Clothing (John T. Jay, John Grelck.)
- Jenson —Fish Vendor.
- Johnson Bros.—General Store { E. S., H. W. and F. H. Johnson, Proprietors.
 H. F. Addy, Manager.
- Johnston, William—Ice Dealer
- Joyce, W. T.—Lumber,—L. E. Stanton, Manager.
- Judson & Lenhart—Poultry (O. R. Judson, L. Lenhart.)
- Karsten & Hansen—General Store (John Karsten, Theodor Hansen.)
- Knapp, Charles G.—Oil.
- Laflar, Gordon W—Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
- Langer, Carl—Music Teacher.
- Leonard & Co.—Groceries (J. W. and Francis Leonard.)
- Lewis & Grau - Drugs (I. A. Lewis, Herman Grau.)
- Lewis, Grau & Metzger—Jewelry (J. A. Lewis, G. H. Grau, W. Metzger.)
- Liddle, Edward A.—Wagon-maker.
- Lieneman, John—Carpenter.
- Long, Frank H.—Wholesale Fruit.
- Lyden, C. E.—Photographer (see also Manning Band.)
- Manning Band and Orchestra—C. E. Lyden, Director.
- Manning Odd-Fellow Band—Carl Langer Director.
- Manning Mercantile Co.—J. F. Gloe, J. P. Grantz, S. B. Fritz, J. Langenfelt.
- Manning Bottling Works—J. Feldmann, Proprietor (see also saloon.)
- McEnturff, A. F.—Restaurant.
- McKenna, Thomas S.—Physician.
- Miller, Fred—Hardware and Agricultural Implements.
- Miller, John W.—Live Stock.
- Mills, J. A.—Livery.
- Moser, Louis F.—Physician.
- Motter, Rudolph—Shoemaker.
- Manning Creamery, { Hoelker Bros , Proprietors.
 W. F. Miller, Manager.

- Mueller, Henry—Furniture and Undertaking.
Mueller, Mrs. H.—Millinery.
Murray, Peter—Barber.
Noiseux, Fredrick—Blacksmith.
Nuppenau, Henry H.—Meat Market.
Ohde, Jacob—Live Stock.
Paesler, H. F.—Drayman.
Park Hotel—Wilson N. Rugg, Proprietor.
Parish, H. H.—Express.
Patton's Elevator—(U. L. Patton, D. W. Patton.)
Parkhouse, Thomas D.—Harness.
Perry, Edward C.—General Store.
Potts, Mrs. Mary—Laundry.
Priest, Silas D.—Live Stock.
Radeleff, H. D.—Nursery and ice.
Rademann, Peter—Drayman.
Rathjens, John—Live Stock.
Reimer, August—Painter.
Reinholdt, C. H.—Hardware and Farm Implements.
Resner, A. K.—Physician.
Robb, Edwin A.—Lawyer. (Firm of Lee & Robb.)
Robb, J. L.—Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
Rober & Hoffmann,—Clothing. (G. A. Rober, H. Hoffmann.)
Rogers, Douglas—Lawyer.
Rogers, Randolph R.—Drugs and Jewelry.
Roys, F. M.—Veterinary Surgeon.
Russell, Otis L.—N.-W. Station and American Express Agent.
Schmitt, George—Meat Market.
Schilling, Nicholas—Blacksmith.
Schouboe, Albert—Live Stock.
Schmidt, Chas.—Furniture and Undertaking.
Schnoor, John—Harness.
Sexton, John A.—Barber.
Shephard, Julius P.—Livery and Feed Barn.
Stegemann, Gustav—Saloon.
Steele, Rev. Z. W.—Presbyterian Minister.
Stephany, Peter—Postmaster.
The Bank of Manning, { D. W. Sutherland, President.
 { Sam F. Fry, Cashier.
Thomsen, Henry—Music Teacher.
Thomsen, Mrs. Henry—Millinery and Masq. Costumes.
Uthoff Hotel—Mrs. D. Uthoff, Proprietor, Emil Uthoff, Manager.
Vogt, Henry—Painter.
Vossbeck, John J.—Blacksmith.
Wehrmann, William—Shoes.
Williams, Robert R.—Physician.
Wilson, Joseph—Live Stock.
Wood, Rev. George W.—Pastor M. E. Church.
Wood, B. F.—Flour and Feed.
Wunder, August—Livery.
Wunrath, William—Commercial Agent.



R. E. SUTHERLAND

CITY OFFICIALS.**Mayor**

Fred Miller, Democrat.

Clerk

Julius Ruge, Dem.

Councilmen

C. H. Reinholdt, Dem.

W. B. Parrott, Rep.

Christ Grube, Dem.

J. Hoffmann, Dem.

Marshal

Elias Hollingsworth, Dem.

Treasurer

Wm. Wehrmann, Dem.

U. L. Patton, Rep.
E. K. Johnson, Rep.**Night Watch**

Frank Blair, Rep.

BOARD of EQUALIZATION.

Consists of the town Council. Meeting held on first Monday of April each year.

BOARD of HEALTH.

Is composed of the town Council. Meeting held on first Mondays of April and October in each year.

Physician—T. S. McKenna, M. D.

L. F. Moser, M. D. County Physician for Manning and Warren Township.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.**Assessor**

Frank H. Long, Dem.

Clerk

Julius Brunnier, Dem.

Constables

Fred F. Nelson, Rep.

Charles G. Knapp, Rep.

Justices

Gordon W. Laflar, Rep.

Henry Rohr, Rep

Trustees

D. W. Sutherland, Rep.

J. H. Brandhorst, Dem.

Fred Miller, Dem.

COUNTY OFFICERS, Residing in Manning.

John T. Jay, Representative, Dem.

Christ Grube, Supervisor Third District, Dem.

H. C. Claussen, Deputy-Sheriff, Dem.

MISCELLANEOUS

Albert T. Bennett, County Chairman, Rep.

Fred A. Bennett, State Bank Examiner, Rep.

Mathias Jones, Township Chairman, Dem.

L. E. Stanton, Township Chairman, Rep.

D. W. Sutherland, Com'ner. of Soldiers' relief fund.

CHURCHES

Methodist Episcopal—Geo. W. Wood, Pastor.

Presbyterian—Z. W. Steele, Pastor.

Christian—J. W. Forsyth, Pastor.

German Lutheran—C. Krog, Pastor.

Catholic—Father Tearney.

CHURCH SOCIETIES

M. E. Epworth League,

" Foreign Missionary,

" Earnest Workers,

" Sabbath School Supt.

Presbyterian Aid Society,

Presby. Young People's S. C. E.

" Sabbath School Supt.

Christian Aid Society,

" Young People's S. C. E.

" Sabbath School Supt.

Miss Clara Parker.

Mrs. Mary Coe.

Mrs. Rose M. Wilson.

Wm. H. Reever.

Mrs. H. M. Free

Dav. Summerville.

Chas. Redick.

Miss Anna Robb

W. Lancelot from Gray.

Frank H. Long.

Firm Histories.

In compiling these histories, the writer has experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the necessary data and information, and I doubt not but that many of the readers will recall my numerous entreaties made to them relative to obtaining desired information and data pertaining to their respective business enterprises, and which have been ignored entirely or postponed and forgotten. It has been my earnest endeavor to treat everybody with impartiality, and to slight no one. It has been very difficult to obtain some of the data for these firms, most of the parties being out of reach or, through lapse of time, have forgotten the dates and details, however, I have made every effort to verify every thing by the county records or the files of the home papers, where it has been possible. There may have been business enterprises in Manning which are not mentioned here, if so, it is because they have not found their ways into the Manning papers or the county records, and, therefore, I have not been made aware of them. Trusting that you will overlook any slight errors, I give you all that my research has produced— which I think would be of general interest—and in as concise and unprejudiced a style as possible.

Following is the firms from the time that they were first organized up till May 8, 1898, when the writing of this work was completed. A supplement will carry the history of these firms and all new ones up till the work is placed before the public.

NEWS PAPERS.

THE MANNING FREE PRESS was established in 1889, by (G. W.) Laflar & (C. C.) Coe. The first issue of the paper was dated August 2, 1889. The subscription price was \$1.00 per year. It was a six column folio, printed on pink paper, one side of which was a patent sheet. It was full of news and business cards and contained a flattering write up of the town. The publisher's card was: Laflar & Co., Prop.; G. W. Laflar, Business Manager; Charles C. Coe, Editor.

Mr Coe withdrew from the partnership and established a paper at Ute, Ia., and Mr Laflar continued as sole proprietor, with G. E. Ferguson as manager, till September 15, 1890. On this date he sold the plant to Martin Brothers.

The politics of the paper, up till this time, had been republican, it was now changed to democratic. In December, 1881, the plant was closed by the foreclosure of a mortgage, but soon renewed publication and continued under the name of Martin Brothers till November 1, 1893; when Mr Laflar again became owner of the plant.

The policy of the paper was again changed to republican, while Mr Laflar associated with him, Chas. Haworth who edited the paper and managed the job work.

The office of the Free Press was in the rear of the First National Bank till the spring of 1895, when it was moved to Lot 6, Block 7, where Mr Laflar also had a real estate and insurance office.

As will be noted under the head of fires, the plant was almost completely destroyed. The job press, a little damaged stock and a few fonts of type is all that was saved. Only one issue of the paper was missed. The new offices were opened up in the rear end, of the second story of the south side of Union Block. The paper was run off on the Monitor press till November 1, 1895, when Mr Laflar sold what was left of the plant to the proprietor of the Monitor, and the Manning Free Press was merged into that paper.

THE MANNING MONITOR was the first and is the oldest paper in Manning. Volume 1, Number 1, was published November 17, 1881, by S. L. Wilson. The office was located in what was then the Farmers & Traders Bank, owned by Dutton & Son. It is now used as a warehouse by J.W. Leonard & Co. and is situated on Lot 11, Block 3.

The press used was an old Washington Hand Press. The paper was a seven column folio, one side of which was a patent sheet. This, however, was changed to a six column quarto in April, 1883.

March 27, 1884, Seth Smith bought the plant, and retained C. S. Lawrence as foreman. Mr Lawrence had been connected with the plant from the time of its first publication.-

April 4, 1884, the paper appeared under the proprietorship of Smith & Smith, W. F. Smith being the new member of the firm.

In June, 1884, the ownership of the plant was transferred to Lawrence, Salinger & Brigham, while the size of the paper was increased to a seven column quarto. The firm members were, C. S. Lawrence, B. I. Salinger and L. P. Brigham. The office of the Monitor at this time was in the rear rooms of the First National Bank.

In November, 1884, C. S. Lawrence became sole owner of the plant and in April, 1892, changed the form of the paper to a six column quarto. During Mr. Lawrence's proprietorship of the paper, the only libel suit recorded, in the columns of the paper, was commenced against the editor for malicious libel. It appears that a Rev. Paden invited Mr Lawrence to make a temperance speech at Irwin, and, during the discourse, Mr Lawrence made some unpleasant references about D. S. Irwin, who filed an information before the justice of the peace of Greeley Township, Shelby Co. Mr Irwin withdrew the charges when Mr Lawrence waived preliminary examination and gave bond to appear at the next regular session of the District Court. Probably a few spicy articles in the Monitor, following this, convinced the informant that "discretion is the greater part of valor" and what Mr Lawrence said might have been correct.

In October, 1893, on account of ill health, Mr Lawrence sold the plant to A. L Heiks, who sold the plant to Salmen & Funk in December of the same year. The firm was Frank Salmen and E.M. Funk.

Mr. Salmen disposed of his interest to Funk & Funk, Irwin Funk, son of E. M. Funk being the new member of the firm. For the first time since the installation of the plant, was the politics of the paper changed. Heretofore it had been republican and was now changed to democratic. During the management of Funk & Funk, the plant was enlarged by the purchase of the presses and stock that was left of the Free Press after the fire of 1895. They also traded their old press for a new Hoe Cylinder press. They moved the plant from the middle rooms of the second story of Barber Block to the second story of P. M. Loes Block in 1896, at which time they got the new press.

In April, 1896, Bennett Brothers purchased the plant and moved the same from the Loes Block to the basement of the Bennett Bank, where it has remained ever since. During the ownership of Bennett Brothers, the paper was managed and edited by Charles Coe, who has spent nearly all of his business career in Manning, in connection with some of its papers. The firm of Bennett Brothers consisted of F. A. Bennett and C. S. Bennett. They both receive mentions under other heads.

In September, 1897, Bennett Brothers sold the plant to W. E. Sherlock of Sigourney, Iowa. During Mr. Sherlock's management of the paper, he associated with himself Charles Haworth who, a number of years previous, had been associated with the Free Press - acting as manager and local editor. Under the present management, Mr. Haworth is acting as associate editor; the paper has been enlarged from a seven column folded quarto to an eight column quarto with cut sheets; the name of the paper has been changed from "The Manning Monitor" to "The Carroll County Monitor" and the first page, for the first time in a number of years, was devoted to editorials. The Monitor is also mentioned under the head of Fires.

DER MANNING HEROLD, This paper was established February 2, 1894. It is a twelve page six column German Weekly. Bert Kraus the present editor has been the sole proprietor ever since the first issue of the paper.

Mr Kraus received his education in a Staats Gymnasium or Latin School of Austria, which is a national institution where the students obtain a preparatory classical and universal education. Previous to the establishment of the Manning Herold, Mr. Kraus had been engaged in the theater business for twelve years. Playing a great deal in german. It was only an accident that he launched into the newspaper business in Manning, the circumstances are, that he visited the town with a German Troup and severed his connection with them at this place. On looking the ground over and some persuasion by the germans who wished a local paper in their native language, he was prevailed upon to establish a paper at this place. He entered into the enterprise with his usual zeal and energy, and in a short time had a font of type, and a bale of paper ready to go to work. Some of his cases were impromptu, composed of cigar boxes and lots of cases he extemporized himself.

His office was located in the Wm. Ruhde building and as soon as he had time to get fairly settled in his new profession, things began to assume a more progressive object. New cases replaced the old ones, and new type was substituted for the old, and the marred and pied type was returned to the foundry. For a time the notorious Free Press mimeograph was rented for printing the paper, and when this was destroyed in the fire of 1895 Mr Kraus invested in a Washington Hand Press of his own. Previous to this he had invested in a job press and entered for competition in English and German Job Printing. He now has two job presses and makes a specialty of job work of all kinds.

In 1897 he moved his plant from the Ruhde building to the second floor of the Carpenter building.

He has been publishing annually since 1893 a city directory of Manning.

THE MANNING NEWS was started in March, 1883 by T. E. Palmer, editor and publisher. He published the paper till March 1885 when he was succeeded by W. J. Marrow, who published the paper as long as it existed. The office of this paper was over E. C. Perry's store and the plant was destroyed in 1888 during the fire that destroyed the building. The paper was never re-established. It was a seven column folio and its politics were democratic.

BANKS.

THE BENNETT BANK was erected during the summer of 1898, at the cost of \$4500, and \$1500 for fixtures. It is fitted up with the law offices of A. T. Bennett and bank rooms on the first floor, and a basement which makes an excellent printing office. The bank was organized by A. T. Bennett, as a private institution, April 14, 1897, with a cash capital of \$20000, and a responsibility of over \$50000. The officers of the bank are,-- A. T. Bennett, President; W. F. Carpenter, Cashier; and W. F. Kemp, Asst. Cashier.

These parties are mentioned in other parts of the work.

FARMERS & TRADERS BANK:-- This bank was organized, as a private bank, in 1882, by O. B. and O. E. Dutton,-- father and son. The officers were,-- President, O. B. Dutton; Cashier, O. E. Dutton and Asst. Cashier, W. F. Carpenter, The bank was run, for a time, in what is known as Leonard & Co's storage room, which is located on Lot 11, Block 3. The bank was moved, later, to a small building, which was situated on the rear end of Lot 1, Block 7. Here it remained, till the new brick building was completed, in the fall of 1885, when it was again moved into the



BERTHOLD KRAUS

new brick. Here Dutton & Sutherland conducted the business till the organization of the First National Bank, --into which this bank was merged-- which was February 11, 1886.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK:-- This institution was organized February 11, 1886, with the following officers:-- President, D. W. Sutherland; Cashier, O. E. Dutton; Directors,-- D. W. Sutherland, O. E. Dutton, A. T. Bennett, Henry Kuhl, A. L. Hockett, Henry Hoffmann, Jacob Kuhn and Dr. R. R. Williams.

The location of the bank has always been in Lot 1, Block 7, except in 1895, when the building was destroyed by fire. The business was then conducted in the north room of the Freeloce Block till the new bank building was completed.

The entrance of the old building was on the street corner. The rear of the first floor was used for offices and was for a time the home of the Free Press. The basement is said to have been at one time the home of the Monitor, but at the time of the fire, was used by W. B. Parrott for butter and egg storage. The second story was occupied by the Masons and Odd Fellows. The present building was erected in 1895, at a cost of about \$5000, it being larger than the old building. The occupancy of the building remains the same, with the exception of the basement which is used for a furnace room and coal storage. The rear of the grade floor is still used for office rooms.

D. W. Sutherland has been president of the bank from the time of its organization, up to, and including, the present time.

O. E. Dutton was cashier from February 11, 1886 till July 1, 1892, when he was succeeded by L. C. Sutherland. W. D. Sweesey succeeded Mr Sutherland as cashier in January 1894. O. E. Dutton succeeded Mr Sweesy January 1, 1895 and has continued in that office ever since.

As vice president, Mr Dutton served, from 1892 to 1894; J. L. Wilson from 1894 to 1898, when the office was abolished.

The number of directors was changed in July, 1893, from seven to five. The present directors are,-- D. W. Sutherland, O. E. Dutton, Chris Grube, Henry Kuhl and L. C. Sutherland.

D. W. Sutherland located in Manning, March 30, 1882. He first bought Jacob Nodle's interest in the lumber yard of Wolfe&Nodle. The firm of Wolfe&Sutherland established yards at Aspinwall, Astor and Earling. In the second week of October, of this year, Mr Sutherland became sole proprietor, and in January of 1883, sold his yards to Tank & Hoffmann. During the winter of 1883 he bought and shipped grain. In August of this year, he bought the Farmers and Traders Bank of O. E. Dutton. From this on, he remained president of this bank till the First National Bank was organized.

O. E. Dutton came to Manning in 1882, and started a private bank, known as the Farmers and Traders Bank. In August, 1883 he sold the bank to D. W. Sutherland, and for two months sought a more desirable location. He bought back a half interest in this bank, in October and has been connected with it and the First National Bank ever since. His connection with the schools and other prominent local offices will be found under their respective heads.

BANK OF MANNING:-- This bank was organized as a private institution, in the fall of 1881, by J. B. and W. H. Henshaw. The first officers of the bank were,-- president, J. B. Henshaw and cashier, W. H. Henshaw. It continued under this management until September 1, 1886. Their location was in the south room of the Freeloce Block, situated on Lot 11, Block 6. In September, 1885, they moved into the present location, Lot 4, Block 6. After disposing of the banking business, they engaged in the hardware and implement business, of which mention is made under that head.

September 1, 1836, A. T. Bennett bought the bank and placed W. F. Carpenter as cashier. The name of the bank remained the same as before.

November 15, 1838, Mr Bennett disposed of the business to a corporation, known as the State Bank of Manning, thus, merging the private bank into a state bank, the controlling interest of which, was held by C. D. Dewing and G. W. Umphrey. The new bank was organized with the following officers:- President, G. W. Umphrey; Cashier, C. D. Dewing, Asst. Cashier, W. F. Carpenter; Directors,- G. W. Umphrey, C. D. Dewing, F. Moershell, J. B. Henshaw and A. T. Bennett. Of Bennett and Carpenter, mention is made under the head of, - Bennett Bank. Dewing and Umphrey, previous to the organization of the State Bank, had been for a number of years, partners in the real estate and insurance business. Mr Dewing came to Manning in 1882, and up till 1895, did contract work.

September 3, 1889, G. W. Wattles and F. A. Bennett purchased a controlling interest in the bank. G. W. Wattles was installed as president, and F. A. Bennett, as cashier. March 30, 1891, C. B. Bennett succeeded his brother, F. A. Bennett, as cashier, and served in that capacity till December 1, 1896. On that date, S. F. Fry succeeded Mr Bennett as cashier and has continued in that capacity up till the present time.

April 1, 1892, Fred Moershell purchased the interest of G. W. Wattles, and served as president till March, 1891. On this date, C. D. Dewing purchased a controlling interest from Moershell and Bennett, and became president.

December 1, 1893, he disposed of his interest to D. W. Sutherland, J. A. Lewis and S. F. Fry. Mr Fry was elected president, and acted in that capacity till December 1, 1896, when he was succeeded by J. A. Lewis.

April 1, 1893, by vote of the stock holders, the bank was again changed to a private institution, while the shareholders remained the same. D. W. Suther and was elected president of the new bank, the name of which, was changed to the Bank of Manning. It is conducted under that name and management at the present time.

C. S. Bennett after severing his connection with the bank, engaged for a time in the real estate and insurance business. In 1889, he was appointed cashier of the Doon Bank, at Doon, Ia. He has also been connected on the Monitor, and will receive mention under that head.

F. A. Bennett will be mentioned under the head of Attorneys.

S. F. Fry, formerly a prosperous farmer of this community, launched into the banking business on the date above written, and has been connected with the one bank ever since, either as president or cashier. At the present time he occupies the latter position. He has been assisted in his administration, in succession, by assistant cashiers, F. W. Kemp, W. H. Pollock and R. E. Sutherland, the latter being the present incumbent and a director.

HOTELS.

CLIFTON HOUSE:- This building was located on Lots 5 & 6, Block 3. It was built by W. M. Tingle & Son and occupied by them as a hotel, which they operated for two years. At this time it was called the Garfield House. They were succeeded by Chas. Knox, in 1882, who operated the same one year as the Knox House. Mr Fuller succeeded Mr Knox in 1887 remaining two years, after which he was succeeded by Mr Roark. In 1891 Mr Roark took possession of the hotel and operated it for two years as the Clifton House. J. F. Williams bought and remodeled the building in 1893, and after operating it for six months sold it to Whitmore & Son. Mr Burmaster was the last one who occupied the building for hotel purposes. He came into possession of the property, in August, 1893, but soon left with it heavily encumbered. In 1894, it was occupied, for a short time, as a Keeley institute, after which it was used as a tenement house, however, it was vacant a great deal of the time. It was condemned in 1897,

and in 1893 Charles Brent purchased the lumber in the building and raised it to the ground. There is probably no building in Manning that has harbored more disorder, and to which its patrons can look back with strange recollections and say, "that it was a typical western hotel of the early days". Its rooms were small and would not accomodate more than a three quarter bed stead, and, in the earlier days, guests very seldom saw a bed stead at all, but were very thankful if they were allowed two blankets and a quiet place to sleep. There is hardly an "old timer", both young and old, but what could tell some very interesting stories about their experiences in this place.

CITY HOTEL:- This building was built by Cal. Callison, and at the time of its erection, was one of the largest buildings in the town. For some time, it was occupied by the owner for a barber shop, while the second story was used as a public hall. The rear room was used, for a time, as a school room, and the hall was used for all public gatherings. About 1884, Mr Strong bought the property and converted it into a hotel, for which purpose it has been used ever since. In 1885, Mr Strong was succeeded by B. E. Vaughn who was succeeded by Mr Fisk, who remained one year. In 1889, Peter Noble became owner and proprietor of the hotel, and in 1891, sold his interest to John Noble, his son. Shortly after this, Mr Simmons purchased the property and continued the business for two years. He was succeeded by Mr Christenson who continued the business for one year. In 1895, Mrs. Hagen took possession and continued the management of the hotel, until June, 1896, when she was succeeded by G. W. Ohnsman, who is the proprietor of the same at the present time.

PARK HOTEL:- This building was constructed in the winter of 1892-3. The land was owned by James Crandall. The site for the hotel was furnished by the business men of the town. The building cost \$4500. It was called Noble's Hotel, and John Noble, the proprietor, established for the house a reputation that brought to him an enviable reputation, however he was no novice at the business, as he was in the same business in partnership with his father when they kept the City Hotel.

In August, 1893, W. N. Rugg succeeded Mr Noble in the hotel, by buying the furniture and fixtures and renting the building. Mr Rugg changed the name, when he took possession, to "Park Hotel". In 1896, he bought the building and made improvements to the amount of \$500, by adding a new heating plant, water and sewerage system. The hotel has gained a wide reputation among the traveling public as the best two dollar house, of any town in the state of the size of Manning.

W. N. Rugg, the proprietor, has received the best kind of schooling in his chosen occupation. His ancestors, to at least five generations back, have followed the hotel business. His great-great-grand-father kept a roadside tavern at Sangsfield, Vermont, while M. N. Rugg, the father of our subject and an assistant in the general management has spent all but ten years of his business career in the same business. Before starting out for himself, W. N. Rugg received excellent training in some of the largest hotels and dining cars from Illinois to Colorado sometimes as clerk then as manager. He spent three years as head clerk in the Burke Hotel at Carroll, just before locating in Manning.

STRONG'S HOTEL: was opened up by Henry Strong after he had disposed of his interest in the City Hotel, which is mentioned in another part of the work. This had originally been built by a store building and belonged to Mrs. Thomas Barbee. Mr Strong leased the building and converted it into a hotel which he operated very successfully till in 1881 when the building and most of the fixtures and furniture was destroyed by fire. When the building was rebuilt it was used for a store building and is now occupied by Fry & Grundmeier, hardware dealers.

THE WETHERLY HOUSE: was situated across the street west of the Methodist church, and was operated by J. N. Wetherly who also operated a livery stable in connection with it. This was in 1881.

BREON'S HOTEL: was opened by Benj. Breon in the fall of 1881, and was operated by him till 1888, when he returned to Pennsylvania. He was then succeeded by Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Breon's mother, and Mrs. Mary Hagen. Mr Breon and family returned from Pennsylvania in 1895, and again assumed the management of this hotel which commenced on April 1st. and has continued up till the present time.

UTHOFF HOTEL:- Mr Uthoff moved to Manning in 1894. He fitted up and opened his hotel shortly after coming here, and has continued the same as a one dollar house ever since. He caters to the general traveling public and keeps regular boarders. He also runs in connection with the hotel a small supply of confectionery and fruit. He serves suppers on short notice, and serves ice cream and short order lunches on special occasions. He sustained a small loss in the fire of 1895, which is noted under that head.

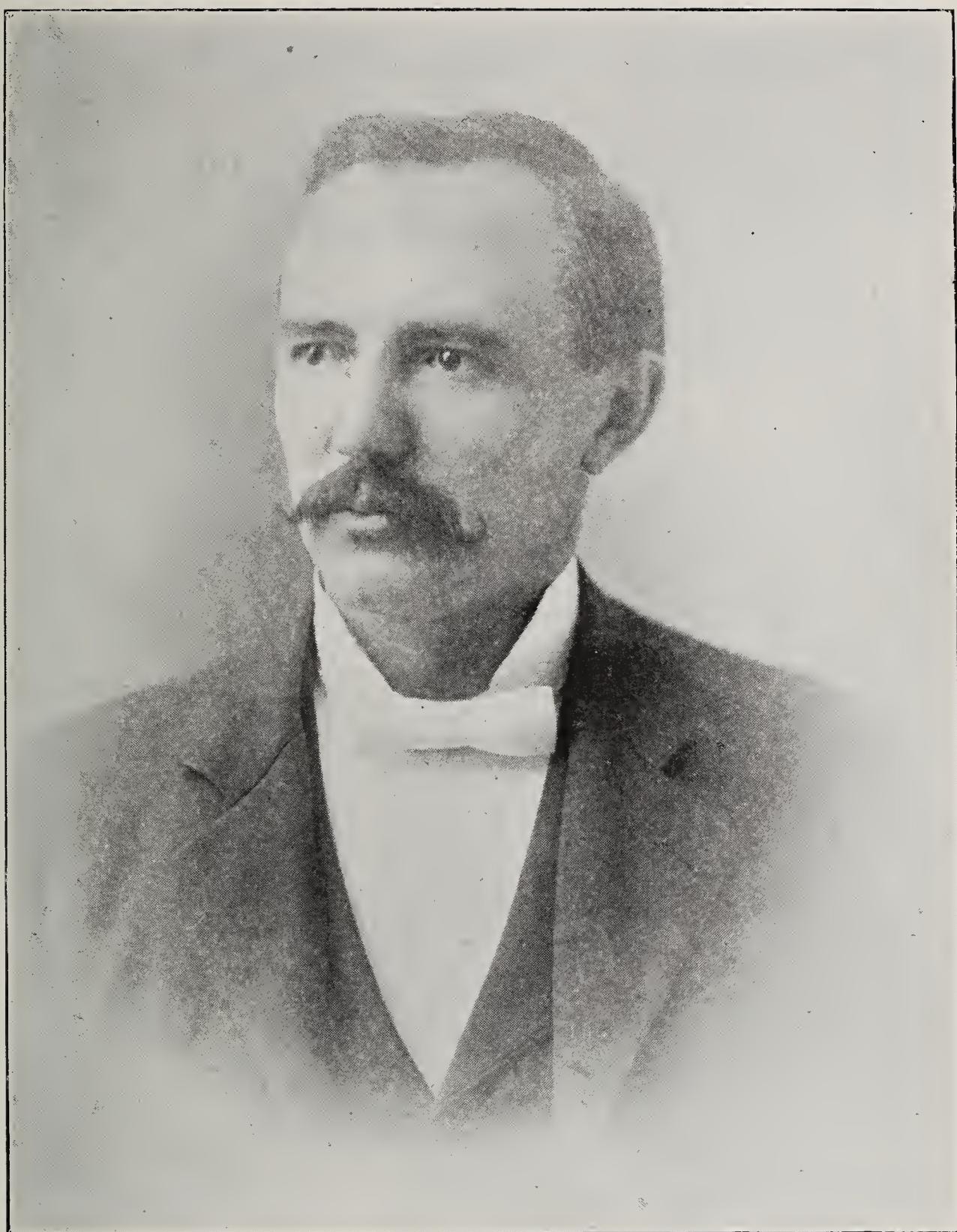
OHRT'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT: This place was opened by L. L. Lightfoot when Manning was in its extreme infancy. Mr Lightfoot was a victim of the fire of 1891. but rebuilt with a two story brick known as the south half of Barber Block. This he operated as a hotel, restaurant and bakery till March 6, 1896, when he sold the building and business to Johannes Hansen, who substituted a saloon stock for the restaurant and bakery. and operated the same as a saloon, eating house and lodging. This, he operated for about a year, when it was again changed to a hotel, restaurant and bakery, and operated by (Johannes) Hansen & (John) Frahm. In the early summer of 1898. Hansen & Frahm were succeeded by William Ohrt, who now operates the same as Ohrt's Hotel and Restaurant.

Mr Ohrt was raised in this community, on a farm, and in later years, devoted much of his time to the operation of traction engines, and the carpenter trade.

A. F. McENTURFF came to Manning in 1882. In 1885, he bought G. W. Cosson's harness stock and continued in that business till 1887, when he closed the stock out. After this, he entered the wholesale harness shop of Beckman & Co., of Council Bluffs, where he remained a year. In 1894, he opened a saloon and billiard room in the Freelove building. At the end of six months, he closed out the saloon and run a temperance billiard hall, and lunch room in its stead. He is at present located in the Loes Block, where he has a lunch room and billiard parlors. He also, keeps regular boarders.

MEATS.

SIGNALL BROTHERS:- In 1881, this market was operated by Howard & Co., of which L. L. Lawrence was the junior member of the firm. In 1882, the firm was changed to Lawrence Brothers & Pattison, Mr Howard retiring. In 1883, Mr Pattison withdrew and the firm was changed to Umphrey, Lawrence & Co. In 1885, Mr Umphrey withdrew, and the firm name was again changed to Lawrence & Co. This last firm sold to Blohm & Polzin in 1894. In January of 1896, Mr Blohm withdrew and Gus. Polzin became sole proprietor. In January, 1898, Boss & Co. succeeded Mr Polzin but the latter was retained as manager. In March, 1898, George Schmitt succeeded Boss & Co. In August of this year, Mr Schmitt disposed of the business to Signall Brothers, who are operating the same at the present time. The present firm consists of James and Robert Signall while the sales are managed by Charles Signall. Robert does the buying and prepares the stock for the market. James Signall, the other member of the firm, is more of an educational turn of mind, and at the present writing, holds a position as teacher in the public schools of this city.



ASMUS BOYSEN

H. H. NUPPNAU:- What is now the Nuppnau Meat Market, was first owned by C. O. Frazer, who was succeeded by Hockett & Barber. The latter were succeeded by Barnes & Hilsabeck who, about a year after, disposed of the same to H. H. Nuppnau in the fall of 1894, Mr Nuppnau has continued the business ever since. He first went into the business at Aspinwall, in 1893, where he remained till he came to Manning. He was one of the unfortunate victims of the fire of 1895, however, he started up a new shop in the Loch building, where the Bennett Bank now stands, and supplied his customers till his new building was completed.

GROCERIES.

J. W. LEONARD & CO:- J. C. Young was among the pioneer grocers of Manning, selling his stock to A. W. Leonard & Co. In 1893, A. W. Leonard disposed of his interest to J. W. Leonard when the firm name was changed to J. W. Leonard & Co., Francis Leonard being the other member of the firm.

Francis Leonard and family moved to Manning from a farm which he traded for the stock of groceries mentioned above.

GENERAL STORES

KARSTENS & HANSEN: John Karstens was among the earliest settlers in Manning, opening up a general store in 1881. This, he operated as sole proprietor till he disposed of a part interest to P. and A. Dethlefs, when the firm name was changed to Karstens, Dethlefs & Co. The two junior members of the firm had served for a number of years in the store as clerks. December 9, 1893, Mr Karstens bought back the interest of the other members of the firm and continued the business alone for about a year, when he took in John Tielman for a partner, and the business was operated under the name of Karstens & Tielman. February 9, 1895, Theodor Hansen bought Mr Tielman's interest and the firm name was changed to Karstens & Hansen, which it is at the present time.

This stock sustained a heavy loss in the fire of 1891, as will be noted under the head of fires.

Neither member of the firm needs introduction, as Mr Karstens is an old resident and Mr Hansen was reared on a farm in this community.

P. & A. DETHLEFS: These gentlemen, after dissolving partnership with Mr Karstens, bought the hardware stock of Arney Brothers (F. W. & L. E.) & (H. W.) Crawford, who were successors to Arney Bros.—the last named firm, having opened up one of the first hardware stocks in Manning, in 1881. The firm, P. & A. Dethlefs succeeded Arney Bros. & C. Crawford February 10, 1894; but, as will be noted under the heading Fire of 1895, they lost nearly the entire stock and the firm discontinued the business.

E. C. PERRY opened up a general store in January, 1885, and continued the same until January 1, 1899, when he sold the stock to Henry Hoffmann & Co. and the building to Henry Hoffmann. He is mentioned in other parts of the work, especially that which is relative to fires.

HOFFMANN'S CASH STORE: This stock was opened in 1882, under the firm style of (Henry) Hoffmann & (William) Schoop. The stock consisted of a general stock of merchandise on one side of the store and furniture on the other. The furniture stock was closed out in the early 80's. May 6, 1891, Mr Hoffmann bought out his partner's interest and has continued the business under the style given in the heading, above. Mr Hoffmann is too well known to need an introduction, as he is among the "old timers" and has witnessed Manning's growth from the year 1881 up till the present time.

THE MANNING MERCANTILE COMPANY: This company was organized in the fall of 1897, shortly after a compact had been entered into by some of the business men of Manning to erect and operate a new elevator at the North-Western tracks-later, to be known as the Patton Elevator.

This project, the owners of the existing elevators considered as antagonistic to their interests and an imposition on their rights. They claim:- that they were conducting a strictly legitimate business, in an honest and business like manner, extending justice and favors to all alike, paying the top prices for grain and enjoying the confidence of their patrons. That those who were antagonizing them, did so for their own personal gain.

The North-Western Elevator was owned and operated by S. B. Fritz, and the Milwaukee, by Grantz & Gloe. These two firms entered into a compact to antagonize the promulgation of this new enterprise in every possible manner, by taking orders, by sample, for merchandise of every description. These orders were taken, for a time, at their respective elevators, while a man was also hired to travel through the country and solicit orders.

In November, 1897, they entered into a co partnership to operate a sample store, known for a time, as "the pea nut stand", where they sold from samples and kept a small line of groceries. This was located in Lot 11, Block 7, as illustrated in a cut opposite page 4. The business style, at this time, was: The Manning Mercantile Company, J. B. Grantz, S. B. Fritz, J. Langenfelt and J. F. Gloe, proprietors.

They gradually increased their stock and April 23, 1898, incorporated under the above name. At this time, the two elevators were consolidated and were turned over to the corporation for so much stock. The capital stock of the corporation was placed at \$20,000. The first officers were: S. B. Fritz, President; J. F. Gloe, Secretary; W. J. Miller, Cashier; S. B. Fritz, J. F. Gloe and J. W. Miller Directors. The stock was moved into Union Block, March 1, 1898.

J. A. F. BRUNNIER entered the mercantile business in Manning Dec. 1, 1887. A greater part of the time, he has had associated with him, his brothers, H. G. A. and Martin Brunnier. They are among the early settlers of the county having settled in the west central part long before Manning was in existence. They had spent a number of years as clerks in stores of the neighboring towns before opening up a store on their own responsibility. They have held many honored and responsible positions in the town, as will be noted under their respective heads. This firm suffered heavily during the fire of 1891 as will be noted under that head.

JOHNSON BROTHER'S: What is now, Johnson Brother's General Store, has been the outgrowth of a "Racket Store" owned by G. F. Long, who occupied the south room of the Freelove Block. In August, 1893, (W. W.) Carpenter & (O. R.) Judson bought the stock, and after running in this building about three months, increased the stock and moved to the Wright Block, which was also a frame structure. This building was replaced with a brick in 1897, In the autumn of 1894, Mr Judson sold his interest to Mr Carpenter who then became sole proprietor. Mr Carpenter, in 1896, bought Lot 6, Block 7, of G. W. Laflar, and erected thereon a two story brick. After the completion of his new store building, Mr Carpenter moved his stock to the same, and, adding to it, made it a general store. In February of 1898, Mr Carpenter sold his stock and store building to Johnson Brothers, of Armour, South Dakota, who are extensive bankers and real estate dealers. H. F. Addy, who clerked for Mr Carpenter is now managing the business for Johnson Brothers.

CLOTHING.

JAY & GRELOCK:- This firm was first known by the name of Mallery & Jay. Their headquarters was at Audubon, with a branch store at Manning. The stock was opened in Manning in 1883, and in August, 1884, Mr Jay became sole proprietor of the Manning store. In May, 1898, John Grelck purchased an interest in the store,

and the firm name was changed to Jay & Grelck. Mr. Jay suffered a severe loss in the fire of 1891, an account of which will be found under that head. The stock is composed principally of Gents Furnishing Goods, the value of which, at certain seasons of the year, runs as high as \$8000. They also represent a first class laundry firm of Council Bluffs.

In the past few years, Mr Jay has devoted some time to politics and in the year 1895, he was elected to the legislature, on the democratic ticket. He was again elected to the legislature in 1897, and has served on some important committees in that body.

John Greleck, the junior member of the firm, entered the store of John T. Jay in February, 1890, as an unexperienced clerk but in a short time was promoted to manager with practically the full control of the business.

ROBER & HOFFMANN:— J. P. Emig, who opened up this stock, located in Manning in the fall of 1894. March 11, 1896, the stock was sold for \$1800 to satisfy a mortgage of \$2300. The stock was bid in, for the firm, and invoiced \$3418. It appears that Mr Emig was unfairly dealt with. In March, 1897, Ives & Hoffmann bought the stock, and, adding more to it, continued the business in the same place. February 16, 1897, E. L. Ives disposed of his interest to G. A. Rober, and the firm name was changed to Rober & Hoffmann, which it has remained ever since. The stock consists exclusively of Gents Furnishing Goods.

Mr Ives entered the mercantile business in Manning, April 10, 1894, when the firm of Russell, Son & Sharp was succeeded by Ives & Sharp. The firm was again changed to Ives, Sharp & Co., which was again changed to Ives Brothers in February of 1885. The firm took in another member and changed the firm name to Ives, Dunning & Co. In February, 1889, G. S. Dunning bought the interest of Ives Brothers, and for about a year continued the business alone. In 1891, Ives Brothers succeeded Mr Dunning, and were victims of the fire of that year. They closed out, what was saved, soon after the fire.

G. A. Rober moved to Manning in 1897, when he became the senior partner of the firm of Roker & Hoffmann. He received his schooling, in the mercantile business, in one of the largest wholesale and retail stores in eastern Iowa, which was located at Davenport.

Henry Hoffmann, the junior member of the firm, we will mention under another head.

BOOTS AND SHOES

WEHRMANN'S SHOE STORE: This stock was opened up by Karstens & Siem who were succeeded by (H.) Rohr & (H.) Siem in 1886. July 25, 1888, Mr Rohr was succeeded by C. Wehrmann and the firm name was changed to Siem & Co. In 1890, Mr Wehrmann became sole owner of the stock, and the business was conducted under his name. In 1893, Mr Wehrmann retired from the business and was succeeded by his son, William, who had for a number of years been the manager and chief salesman in his father's store.

Henry Heckmann has, since 1889, occupied the rear end of this store for a shoe shop.

RUDOLPH MOTTER, shoe maker, located in Manning in the spring of 1897. Previous to this, he had been in the same business in Guthrie Center, for nearly seven years. His shop is located in the Leonard building, situated on Lot 11, Block 3, facing Main Street.

FURNITURE.

CHARLES SCHMIDT:- In 1882, R. W. Henniger & Co., (Chas. and Wm. Weimer), opened a furniture stock, the proprietors of which, was changed in November, 1883, to Henniger & Benson. June 27, 1889, Mr Benson withdrew and the business was continued under the name of Henniger & Co. November 18, 1893, Charles Schmidt became sole owner and proprietor, continuing the business as such up till the present time. Mr Schmidt conducts a general furniture, undertaking and cabinet business.

Charles Schmidt was born and raised on a farm, in Crawford County, in the days of rattle snakes and coyotes. At an early age he mastered the carpenter trade and was associated with J. P. Arp until the date last above written, when he launched into the furniture business. He took a course in embalming and is well qualified to take charge of any thing in that line.

MUELLER'S FURNITURE STORE: This stock was opened up in Manning by Moershell Brothers in 1883. They were succeeded by (Bert) Lebeck, (Henry) Mueller & (Fred) Sutter, in 1891, but were closed up by foreclosure in 1893, when Mr Mueller bought in the stock, and has operated the same ever since. Mr Mueller is an embalmer, carries a complete stock of undertakers supplies and furniture, and does a general cabinet repairing and picture framing business.

MILLINERY.

MUELLER'S MILLINERY: In the front end of the furniture store, Mrs. Mueller operates a millinery bazar, which she keeps open the year round. This, she opened in 1897. Mrs. Mueller does her own trimming and buying.

MISS ESTELLE BLACKMUN bought the millinery stock of Mrs. J. P. Arp in 1897. This, she operated in Union Block till she purchased a part of the Hire & Lawton stock when she consolidated the two stocks and moved into the Hire building, where she is located at present.

HIRE & LAWTON started a millinery store in Manning in 1886 which they operated till 1897. The firm consisted of Mrs. M. Hire and Miss Jessie Lawton. Their place of business was in the Hire building in Block 3, facing Main Street.

MRS. THOMPSON opened up her millinery store in the spring of 1897. The stock, she brought from Davenport, where she had been in the same business. She also keeps on special occasions, masquerade suits for rent or sale. Recently, she has been doing fancy dress making in connection with the other work.

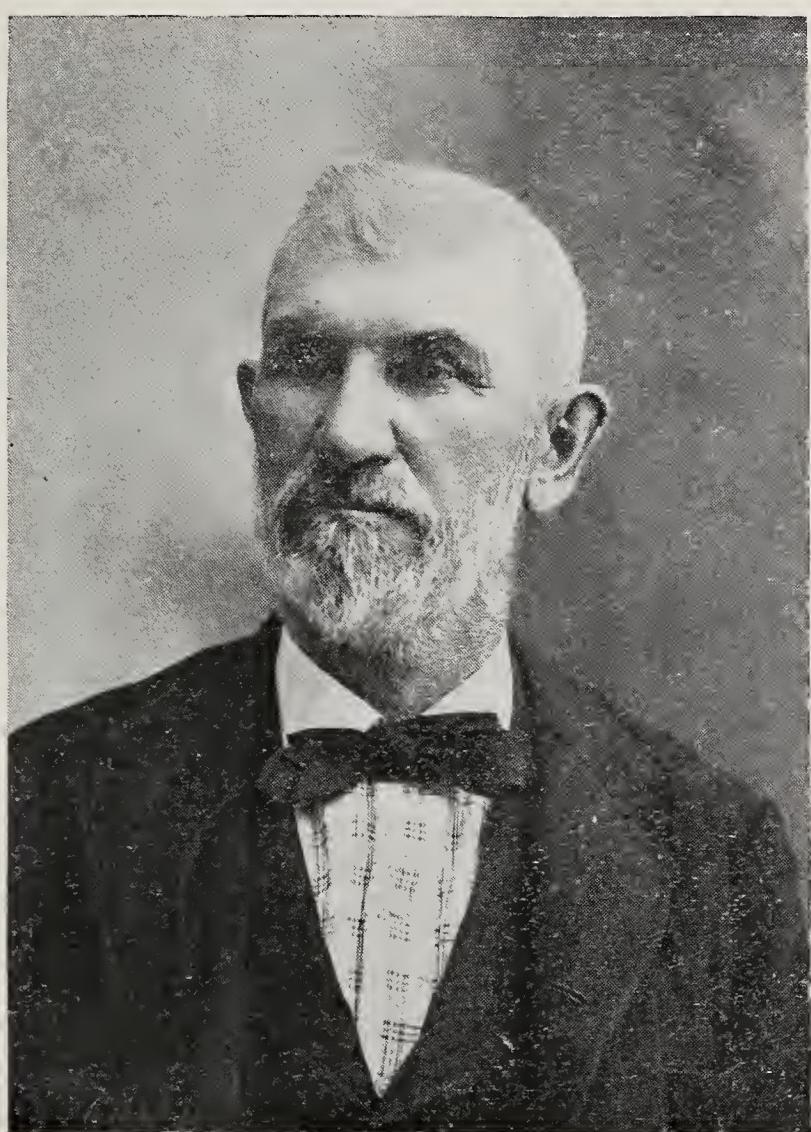
DRUGS.

R. R. ROGERS:- This drug store was established by Dr. G. M. Barber when the town was first started. He managed the business and practiced medicine till his death in 1894, when he was succeeded by R. R. Rogers, Ph. G., who has continued the business up till the present time.

R. R. Rogers, as a pharmacist, displayed much interest in his profession. He took a full course in pharmacy and has the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. He is also a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association, and holds the office of Vice President.

Mrs. Rogers, to assist her husband, recently completed a course in optics in Omaha, and holds a diploma, with the degree on Ref. D. (Doctor of Refraction).

LEWIS & GRAU: Dr. A. H. Hull opened up a drug store in Manning, July 26, 1883, which was operated under the name of The Hull Drug Company. April 3, 1884, P. B. Stouffer purchased the stock and, till 1889, was sole proprietor. In January of this year, J. A. Lewis became a member of the firm which was changed to Stouffer &



U. L. PATTON

Lewis. In 1892, Herman Grau succeeded Mr Stouffer and the firm name was changed to Lewis & Grau. In 1895, William Metzger became a member of the firm, taking charge of the jewelry department making the firm style Lewis, Grau & Metzger. The stock consists of drugs, jewelry, wall paper, paints, oils, books and shelf and case goods.

This firm also has a branch store at Templeton which they purchased May 10, 1897.

The Manning store has also been head quarters for the Iowa Telephone Company since February, 1897.

The jewelry department of this store was instituted when Mr Stouffer bought the stock of U. S. Heffelfinger in 1891, just previous to the fire of that year. Mr Heffelfinger opened up this stock of jewelry in September, 1881, in the Chapman or Lightfoot building situated on Lot 11, Block 5. He bought the present Lewis & Grau lot in 1897 and sold the same to P. B. Stouffer as stated above. The small portion of his jewelry stock that he retained, he moved to the opposite side of the street where it was destroyed in the fire of 1891.

J. A. Lewis, the senior member of the firm, is a graduate of the Shenandoah schools. He entered the drug-store of P. B. Stouffer, as an unexperienced clerk, in 1886, and, in less than three years, had been sufficiently learned in the profession of pharmacy to pass the state board examination. He has also, for some time, been connected with the State Bank of Manning— as will be noted under that head.

Herman Grau, before engaging in the drug business, took a thorough training on the farm. It is claimed that the hayseed that he combed from his hair he mixed with the stock foods and increased the sales fifty per cent.

William Metzger learned the trade of watch making and repairing in the schools of a foreign land (Germany) where they have to take a regular course of instruction and pass a stringent examination. He entered the drug store of G. M. Barber, of this city, in March, 1892. He remained in this store till 1895, when he entered the drug store of Lewis & Grau where he has remained ever since.

HARDWARE and IMPLEMENTS

FRED MILLER:- The hardware store of Hinzeman Bros. & Moody, was opened June 15, 1882. In August, 1882, Morsch & Moody succeeded Hinzeman Bros. & Moody, and in April, 1883, were succeeded by H. N. Morsch, the senior member of the firm. In February, 1885, Mr Morsch took in a partner by the name of Wetherill, and the firm name became Wetherill & Morsch. This firm sold to J. B. Henshaw in May, 1887. Thomas Kimball and C. A. Barnes, of the firm Kimball & Barnes of LaMoille, Ia., bought out Mr. Henshaw, February 11, 1889. Mr. Kimball remained at LaMoille, and C. A. Barnes took charge of the Manning business. In November, 1889, C. A. Barnes bought out his partner's interest in the Manning business, and he continued as sole proprietor till April, 1890, when he disposed of the business to Miller & Reimer. In February, 1895, Mr. Miller, the junior member of the firm, became sole proprietor of the business and has remained as such ever since. This stock was nearly all destroyed in the fire of 1882, when Hinzeman Bros. & Moody were proprietors.

Fred Miller, now mayor of the town of Manning, was raised on a farm near Davenport, Ia. Mr. Miller handles all kinds of hardware, consistent with the demands of the community, also implements and such other articles as the trade demands. He was the first one to install the Ascetyline gas light in Manning, and he now has a number of plants operating successfully in the city.

C. H. REINHOLDT: In the fall of 1881, J. W. Martin opened up the first hardware stock in Manning. February 23, 1882, he sold a half interest to William Launderville, who in October of the same year, sold his interest to J. N. Smith and the

firm name was changed from Martin & Launderville to Martin & Smith. Mr. Smith disposed of his interest to C. H. Reinholdt, December 13, 1886, and the firm name was again changed to Martin & Reinholdt. February 16, 1889, Mr. Reinholdt bought out Mr. Martin's interest and has continued the business ever since as sole proprietor.

J. W. Martin, in 1889, invented a feed cooker, and in October of that year, organized a corporation known as the Martin Feed-cooker Company. The members of the company were C. W. Martin, J. B. Morrissey and J. Morrissey. After meeting with decided success in the manufacture and sale of the Feed-Cooker, the company, in order to get a better distributing point and to enlarge the plant, moved to Omaha which city offered them special inducements to locate their plant there. The company has put in machinery for the manufacture of a new hay press and other farm implements which Mr. Martin has improved on and patented.

Mr. Reinholdt sustained quite a heavy loss in the fire of 1895 which will be noted under that head. He does a general hardware and implement business, having recently instituted a vehicle department. He has also at various times been connected with the First National Bank as one of the directors.

LIDDLE'S IMPLEMENT AND CARRIAGE SHOP: The firm of (G. I.) Thompson & (W. J.) Marrow opened up this implement stock in 1883. Mr. Marrow bought his partner's interest February 12, 1885, and continued the business in partnership with E. A. Liddle till the fall of this same year, when he was succeeded by Mr. Liddle, who has continued the same in conjunction with his carriage shop, which is located on Lot 4, Block 9.

JAMES MATTESON, IMPLEMENTS: This stock was opened up in the spring of 1898, in the Dethlef building. Mr. Matteson represents the Rhoades, Carmean Buggy Company, acting in the capacity of general agent for that firm in this district. He has been a farmer in this community ever since the town started. His name appears in other parts of the work.

LUMBER

THE GREEN BAY LUMBER COMPANY established a yard at this place when the town was first started, locating it on the railroad grounds just south of the North-Western depot. The present building was erected in 1895. The lots were purchased of J. W. Gardner, who had, for years operated a livery barn that was situated on them. Up till 1891, F. P. Guild was the manager of the yards at this place, and H. Rohr acted in the capacity of yard man. Since 1891, Mr. Rohr has been manager of the yards at this place, while Mr. Guild was transferred to another place. Both gentlemen receive mention in other parts of the work.

JOYCE LUMBER YARD: The lumber yard of Dierks Bros. & Co. was established at the North-Western tracks, in 1881. It was moved, in 1883, to the Milwaukee tracks. In October 1883, the yard was purchased by Brooks & Ross, of Chicago, and managed by G. C. Hunt. They were succeeded by D. D. Clark who retained Mr. Hunt as manager. In 1885, the Joyce Lumber Company bought the yard, and installed L. E. Stanton as manager, which position he has held ever since.

Mr. Stanton's early training consisted of railroad engineering in company with his father, who was a civil engineer.

HOFFMANN & SON: This business was commenced under the firm name of Tank & Hoffmann in 1883. They sold their yards to Dierks Bros. in the spring of 1885. This firm then started a yard in Aspinwall under the firm style of Tank, Lemkuhl & Co, the other member of the firm being John Hoffmann. They operated these yards one year and Tank and Hoffmann again returned to Manning in the spring of 1886, and located where they now are. They built and operated a planing mill in 1887 and '88, and then leased their lumber yard to Fred Miller and August Reimer. They

then moved their planing mill to Center County, Missouri, where they operated a saw and planing mill for two years. They disposed of this business and returned to Manning, and took charge of their yards at this place December 19, 1890. December 16, 1898, George Tank, the senior member of the firm, disposed of his interest to Henry Hoffmann, when the firm style was changed to Hoffmann & Son, which it is at the present time.

SALOONS

FELDMANN'S PLACE was opened in 1886, by Feldmann Brothers (Fred and Joe). They also started a bottling works at about the same time, and were made special agents for the Schlitz Brewing Company, which has a large warehouse at this place. This firm sustained a severe loss in the bottling works, as will be noted under the head of **Fires**. Joseph Feldmann became sole proprietor of the business in 1892, his brother Fred retiring, however, the latter now assists in the management of the business and has general supervision of the Bottling Works. The trade sign of this saloon is "Zum Lahmen Hirsch" (The Lame Deer).

THE ORIENT is operated by Jens N. Hansen. Mr. Hansen came to Manning in 1886, and till 1892, was engaged in the live stock business. In 1894, he opened up this saloon, which he has operated ever since. He and Johannes Hansen are the sole agents of the Dubuque Malting Company, in this section, which company has a cold storage at the Milwaukee tracks.

THE MANNING EXCHANGE was opened up in 1896, soon after the completion of the Odd Fellows Block, by Ernst Riepen. The business was managed by William Meier. In January, 1898, Gustav Stegemann became sole proprietor and manager. He is jobber and retailer of the Davenport Malting Company's products. He occupies the first floor and basement of the Odd Fellows Block.

THE CORNER SALOON is operated by Johannes Hansen. Mr. Hansen bought the restaurant and bakery of L. L. Lightfoot in 1896 and changed it to a saloon and eating rooms which he operated for about a year under the trade name of "The Tame Lion". He then bought the saloon situated on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets.

This place was operated in 1891 by John Albert who sustained almost a complete loss in the fire of that year. A. L. McEnturff operated a saloon here in 1896 and was succeeded by Graves & Moreau in March, 1895. During the summer of this year, Claus Edens succeeded Graves & Moreau and operated the same till he was succeeded by Hannes Wunder. As stated above, Mr. Hansen bought the fixtures and building, and has operated the business ever since.

LIVE STOCK

MILLER & OHDE:- This firm formed a partnership in the fall of 1896. Their head quarters are at the C. M. & St. P. Stock Yards. Most of their shipping is done over this road to Cedar Rapids and Chicago, while their better grades are sent to eastern markets.

J. W. Miller, the senior member of the firm came to Manning in 1892, when he formed a partnership with Chris Grube. The business was continued under the name of Grube & Miller till 1895, when John Hoffmann succeeded Mr. Grube and the style of the new firm was Miller & Hoffmann. Mr. Ohde succeeded Mr. Hoffmann in 1897 and the style of the firm is now, Miller & Ohde.

Mr. Miller was one of the organizers of the Manning Mercantile Company, and has been one of its directors ever since its incorporation.

Mr. Grube has retired from business but much of his time is consumed in attending to official business as a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Hoffmann is mentioned under the head of Hoffmann & Son.

Mr. Ohde was a prominent agriculturist in this vicinity previous to his engagement in the live stock business.

S. D. PRIEST entered the live stock business in Manning when the city was in its infancy, and has been constantly on the stage of action ever since, always playing a heavy part. He ships mostly over the C. & N. W. Ry. He is also mentioned in other parts of the work.

SCHOUBOE & RATHJENS are a live stock firm that started in business in 1897. Albert Schouboe started the business in the year stated above and conducted the same alone for about nine months when he took John Rathjens for a partner. This firm succeeded in stirring up quite a spirited competition in their line and spirited bidding and linguistic encounters were quite frequent on the streets when the markets were strong. This partnership continued about a year when Mr. Schouboe withdrew. Mr. Rathjens has continued the business alone since their dissolution. He ships mostly over the North-Western line.

GRAIN.

MANNING FEED EXCHANGE:- This store was opened in April, 1897. Mr. Wood exchanges flour for grain and feed, which he retails to the local trade. He also deals in seed corn, seed wheat and other seeds that are grown in this section.

B. F. Wood's business career in Manning, commenced in September, 1882, when he bought J. L. McQuaid's interest in the general store of Hambleton & McQuaid, who succeeded J. L. McQuaid in 1881, Mr. McQuaid having opened up a stock in September of that year. May 5, 1885, W. Hambleton sold his interest to R. W. Anderson, and the firm name was changed to Wood & Anderson. In January, 1881, Mr. Wood disposed of his interest to his partner, and the business changed hands in succession to Watts, then to Kirk and lastly to M. D. Sievers who closed out the stock.

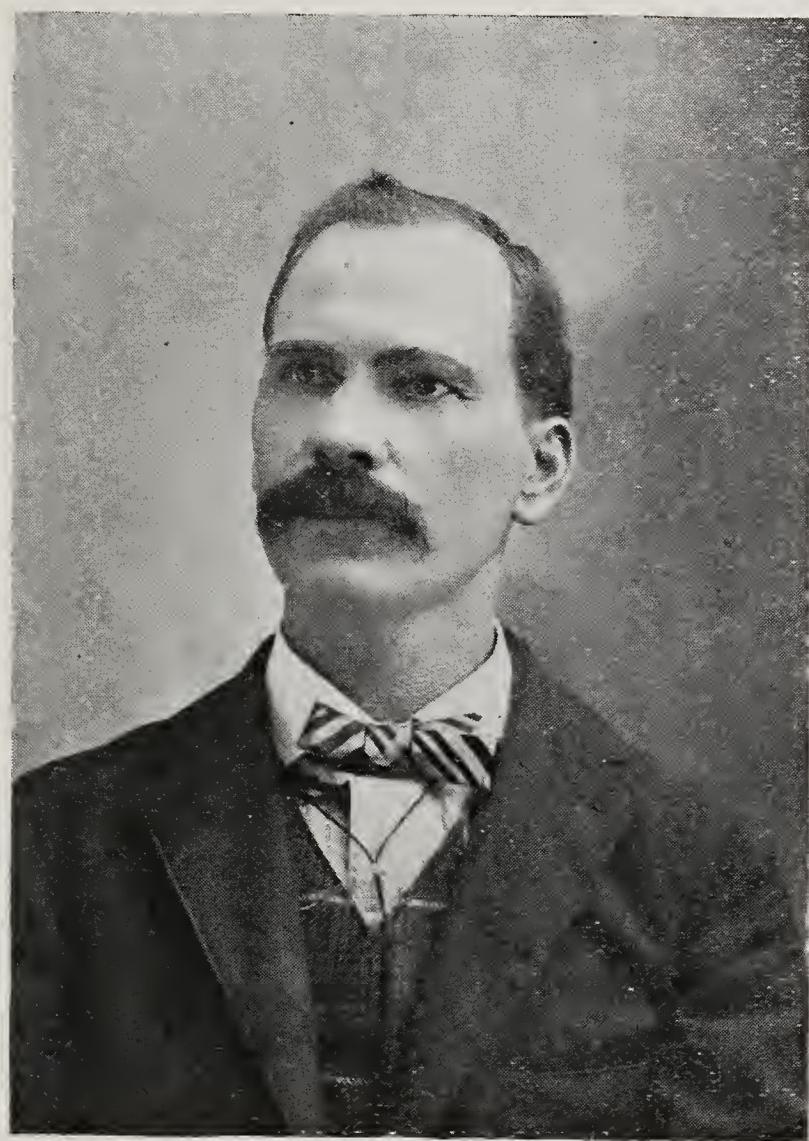
After his short mercantile career, Mr. Wood launched into the grain business, representing M. D. Sievers & Co., of Chicago, whose warehouse is situated between the Patton and the North-Western elevators. He continued in this business for eight years, up till the time of his opening up the feed store. The only other store of the kind kept in the town, was the feed exchange kept by M. Woolman, in the early 80's.

PATTON'S ELEVATOR was completed in the summer of 1897. It was erected by a stock company, under the supervision of U. L. and D. W. Patton.

It was claimed by the promoters of the enterprise- that the proprietors of the North-Western and Milwaukee elevators had entered into a combine to avoid competition and increase the commissions or profits on the grain marketed at this place,- thus, reducing the market prices to less than that of the surrounding towns; that the farmers had lost confidence in the Manning markets as a result of this combine, and were marketing or would market their grain elsewhere. when they discovered that there was not sufficient competition to bring the markets up to the highest prices; that these conditions drove trade away from the Manning merchants, and that the Manning people, generally, were suffering as a result thereof; that to overcome these contingencies- by opening up competition, raising the home markets and re-establishing confidence- they formed a stock company to build and operate an elevator, and thus draw the trade to this point.

Considerable hard feeling was manifested between some of the business men of the town and the proprietors of the two elevators; and, as both sides had a different view of the affair, considerable strife ensued, and is manifested at the present time as will be noted under another head- The Manning Mercantile Company.

The elevator was erected, and U. L. and D. W. Patton were installed as managers. However, soon after the elevator was completed, U. L. Patton & Son (D. W.)



C. M. B. BOOS, D. D. S.

bought the elevator and have, ever since, operated it on their own responsibility.

The elevator was built on the most modern principles- not so much for the storing, as to facilitate the handling of grain. The power is furnished by a gasoline engine, and the grain is weighed and unloaded by means of a combined scale and dump. It is constructed, only, for the cleaning and handling of grain, and has a capacity amply sufficient for the accomodation of this market.

U. L. Patton established his business and residence in Manning in 1882. He bought his first load of grain here, September 1, of this year. He built the North-Western elevator, when he first came to Manning, and operated the same till 1896, when he sold it to A. T. Bennett and then engaged with some large commission houses, to buy grain on the track. He continued in this business till the erection of the Patton elevator. Mr. Patton's name appears in numerous places throughout the work, of which, the lack of space will not permit repetition.

D. W. Patton has been associated with his father -U. L. Patton- from early manhood up till the present time, as engineer, manager and assistant buyer of their respective elevators. His name also appears in various parts of the work which relates to sports.

THE NORTH-WESTERN ELEVATOR, was first built at Albion, Iowa, where U. L. Patton operated it for a number of years as The Patton Elevator. In 1882, he moved the elevator to Manning and operated it under the same name. In September of 1896, A. T. Bennett bought the elevator and a few weeks later, sold a half interest to Joseph Wilson. The elevator was operated by Bennett & Wilson till January 1, 1897, when Mr. Bennett again, became sole owner. February 1, 1897, Mr. Bennett sold the elevator to S. B. Fritz. As will be noted under the head of The Manning Mercantile Company, the elevator became a part of the stock of the company when it was incorporated while the elevator has been known as The North-Western Elevator ever since.

This structure was 36x48 feet and three stories high. It had a brick engine room 18x26 feet containing an eighteen horse power engine. The capacity of its bins was 20,000 bushels. Mr Fritz and The Manning Mercantile Company made some substantial improvements in the machinery and building which has placed it up to date in every respect.

Mr. Fritz conducted a music store in Manning, in 1893-94. He then operated an elevator at Botna, Ia. which was destroyed by fire. He then solicited grain for Wanzer & Co. of Chicago till he bought the North-Western Elevator.

THE MILWAUKEE ELEVATOR was built by a stock company consisting of some of the business men of Manning and after being operated for a time was sold to Wolfe & Nodle. They were succeeded by (C. L.) Barter & (L. E.) Hastings July 30 1885. This firm sold the elevator to James Pollock in the fall of 1887. Mr. Pollock was succeeded by Pollock Bros., his two sons R. M. and H. W. Pollock, August 13, 1893. They in turn sold to Grantz & Gloe of Walnut, Ia., April 13, 1894. J. F. Gloe assumed the management of this elevator and conducted the business here till the elevator was turned over to the Manning Mercantile Company representing so much stock.

LIVERY BARNS

PARK LIVERY BARN: J. A. Mills, the proprietor, came to Manning in 1884. Previous to this, he had been farming in Nishnabotna Township. January 15, 1884, he was succeeded by William Fonso in what is known as the Gardner Livery Barn which was located where the present Green Bay Lumber Yards are. He remained here till 1887, when he moved to Manilla, Ia., and started a large barn in partnership with his brother George Mills. He again moved to Manning, in February, 1890, when he bought the Park Livery Barn of the Hutchins estate. He has remained proprietor of the same ever since its erection.

SHEPHARD'S LIVERY BARN: J. P. Shephard, the proprietor, came to Manning in the fall of 1882. He first started a livery and feed barn under the name of Shephard & Laird which continued about a year. The firm was changed to Shephard & Norris which continued during the winter of 1893-94. In the spring of 1894, the firm was again changed to Shephard & Sweesey which continued till the spring of 1885. Since then Mr. Shephard has conducted the business alone. His barn is located on Lots 13 & 14, Block 3, facing Third Street.

WONDER'S LIVERY BARN: This building had, previous to 1896, been used by L. L. Lightfoot as a private barn. In the spring of this year it was remodeled and enlarged and a livery stock was put in by Marsh Bunting of Carroll. This he conducted till the following fall, when he was succeeded by August Wonder who improved the stock and at the present time, operates a first class barn.

VETERINARIES

J. E. WILLIAMS, D. V. S., is a graduate of the College of Veterinary Surgeons of Toronto, Canada. He located in Manning in 1891 and enjoyed a good practice till 1893 when he found a wider field and located in Mason City, Ia. where he now is.

F. M. ROYS, D. V. S., is a high school graduate and with hard study and some preparatory work at Des Moines, acquired the necessary professional knowledge to pass the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science. He practiced his profession in Ogden, Ia., 1892-93, Missouri Valley in 1894, Osborne, Mo., 1895, Ironton, Wis., 1896, and in Shelby County, in 1897. He located in Manning in the spring of 1898, where he has remained ever since, having built up an enviable practice.

DENTISTS

C. M. B. BOOS, D. D. S., graduated from the S. U. I. Academy in 1892, and matriculated in the Dental Department of the State University of Iowa, the same year. He graduated from there in the class of 1895. He had practiced two years before coming to Manning, which was in February, 1897. His offices are in Union Block and he makes a specialty of crown work and fillings.

A. W. BLAKESLEE, D. D. S., was for a number of years, the only resident dentist in Manning having located here after spending a number of years of successful practice in Audubon. His offices were, up till 1895, located in Block 7. In this fire he lost all of his fixtures and instruments except those that he had in his branch office in Manilla. After the fire, he moved into Union Block, till his new office rooms were ready for occupancy, which were in the Barber Block.

J. C. ROBINSON, D. D. S., received his early schooling in a rural district of Crawford County, and later in the Vail High School and Denison Normal and Business College. He decided to take up the profession of dentistry in July, 1891, and entered the dental parlors of Dr. Humphrey at Carroll, Ia., where he studied till January, 1895, when he entered the State University of Iowa. He completed two years here and graduated from the Northwestern University of Chicago a year later in the class of 1897. During the school vacations of the years 1896 and '97 he obtained permits and practiced dentistry in this city. He first opened up an office in the P. M. Loes building in May, 1896. He worked up an enviable practice during these vacations, and after his graduation returned to this city with the intention of making this his permanent location, but after remaining here a few weeks he found a more desirable opening at Denison, and made that place his home and permanent place of business.

PHYSICIANS

T. S. MCKENNA, M. D., commenced the study of medicine at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, in 1868, where he remained till he completed his course of study preparatory to entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After nearly ten years of practice he located in Manning, May 14, 1881. He was the first physician who had an office in the town, and also has the honor of having owned the first stock of drugs in the town, which were contained in a basket among other things necessary in the practice of his profession.

R. R. WILLIAMS, M. D., B. S., received his professional training in the Academies and Universities of Wisconsin. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1874, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and from Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Ill., in 1876, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He located in this part of Carroll County, in 1878, making his offices at a farm house a few miles east of Manning, while his practice extended for miles in every direction. He was the earliest practitioner, in these parts, by five years. Had he not been stricken down with a fever in the spring of 1881 he would have been the first physician to locate in the town although he practiced in the town when it was first started, and located his offices here in the fall of 1881, as soon as he had recuperated sufficiently after his illness. He has been railroad surgeon for the C. M. & St. P. for nine years.

A. K. RESNER, A. B., M. D., entered the German Academy at Crete, Nebraska, in 1882, and graduated from the same in 1886. He is a graduate of the Chicago Theological University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1891, he entered the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1895. Shortly after his graduation, he located in Manning, having practiced here ever since. He is a member of the Staff of St. Luke's Hospital, of Miles, Michigan.

L. F. MOSER, M. D., graduated from the Vienna College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1873 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced in his native land for three years and then emigrated to New York City where he followed his profession for two years. He then located in Walnut, Ia., where he remained for nine years, after which he changed his location to Council Bluffs for a number of years. He then located in Manning in 1894, where he now holds the confidence of his many patrons.

LAWYERS

A. T. BENNETT taught school during the winter months, from 1874 to 1881. He read law under O. H. Manning, of Carroll, from April, 1881, till June, 1882. He was admitted to the bar, April 28, 1882 and commenced the practice of his profession in Manning soon after. He has continued in this profession up till the present time, however, he has devoted much of his time to banking, collections, insurance, real estate and speculating, as well as to the law of which he makes a specialty of probate practice and consultations. He has displayed but slight taste for court practice.

His connection with the Bank of Manning and the Bennett Bank, will be noted under these heads.

As a politician, his record will be found in the political annals of the county and state organizations of the republican party.

B. I. SALINGER: This firm was started under the style of Hughes, Doty & Salinger which continued for about a year during 1881 and '82 when Mr. Salinger was still employed as principal of the Manning schools. After Mr. Salinger resigned his position in the schools and devoted his undivided attention to the law he

entered into a partnership with E. S. Blazer and the business was conducted under the name of Blazer & Salinger. This partnership continued for about two years after which Mr. Salinger continued the practice alone for about a year when he entered into a partnership with L. P. Brigham and the firm name was changed to Salinger & Brigham. This firm continued for about five years when J. W. Lindsay was taken in as a partner and the name of the firm style was changed to Lindsay, Salinger & Co. They continued under this name for about a year when L. P. Brigham died and the firm dissolved partnership. L. P. Brigham had, previous to his entering into the profession of law, been a practicing physician in Manning. J. W. Lindsay moved to Dakota, and B. I. Salinger continued the business. Mr. Salinger moved his office to Carroll in 1897 when he entered into a partnership with G. W. Korte and the business is operated under the firm name of Salinger & Korte.

Mr. Salinger received liberal educational advantages in his youth and began the study of law in the law offices of Gay, Dougherty & Gibson, and subsequently entered the law offices of Chase & Covell at Webster City, Iowa. He taught school while studying under the last named firm and after leaving there taught school one year at Fort Dodge. Before reaching the age at which he could be admitted to the bar, he opened an office at Spencer, Clay County, Iowa, where he practiced in the justice courts. He was admitted to the bar in this district, before Judge Loofbourrow, at Audubon, in 1881. He was one of the first settlers in Manning, and his connection with our public schools will be noted under that head.

Although he has given considerable attention to politics from his youth up till the present time, his political prestige and influence did not become marked till about the time that Hon. J. P. Dolliver was first nominated for Congress. At this convention, Mr. Salinger was elected chairman and his oratorical genius, strong arguments and convincing and winning ways gained for him an enviable reputation which spread rapidly and from this time on he has sustained his reputation as a political exponent which has gained him many friends and admirers. He was elected permanent chairman of the republican state convention in 1889. He was elected to the office of Supreme Court Reporter in 1895 and was re-elected in 1897. As a campaign speaker he was invited to make a tour to New York and the eastern states during Harrison's second campaign and was greatly applauded.

He is a prominent Knight of Pythias, having been a representative to the Grand Lodge for a number of years. He has served on many prominent Grand Lodge committees, and was elected Grand Chancellor of the Domain of Iowa, in 1899.

DOUGLAS ROGERS, L. L. B., received his early training on the farm and after a country school education, entered the High School at Harlan. After completing the course here, and also that of the Western Normal School, he spent a few years in teaching school and farming to earn sufficient money to put him through a professional course. He entered the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1889, and graduated in the class of 1891, with the degrade of Bachelor of Laws. He commenced the practice of his profession, July 14, of the same year, in Manning, where he has remained ever since.

As a politician, he is a democrat, while his political influence is felt more keenly at the county seat than his opponents desire.

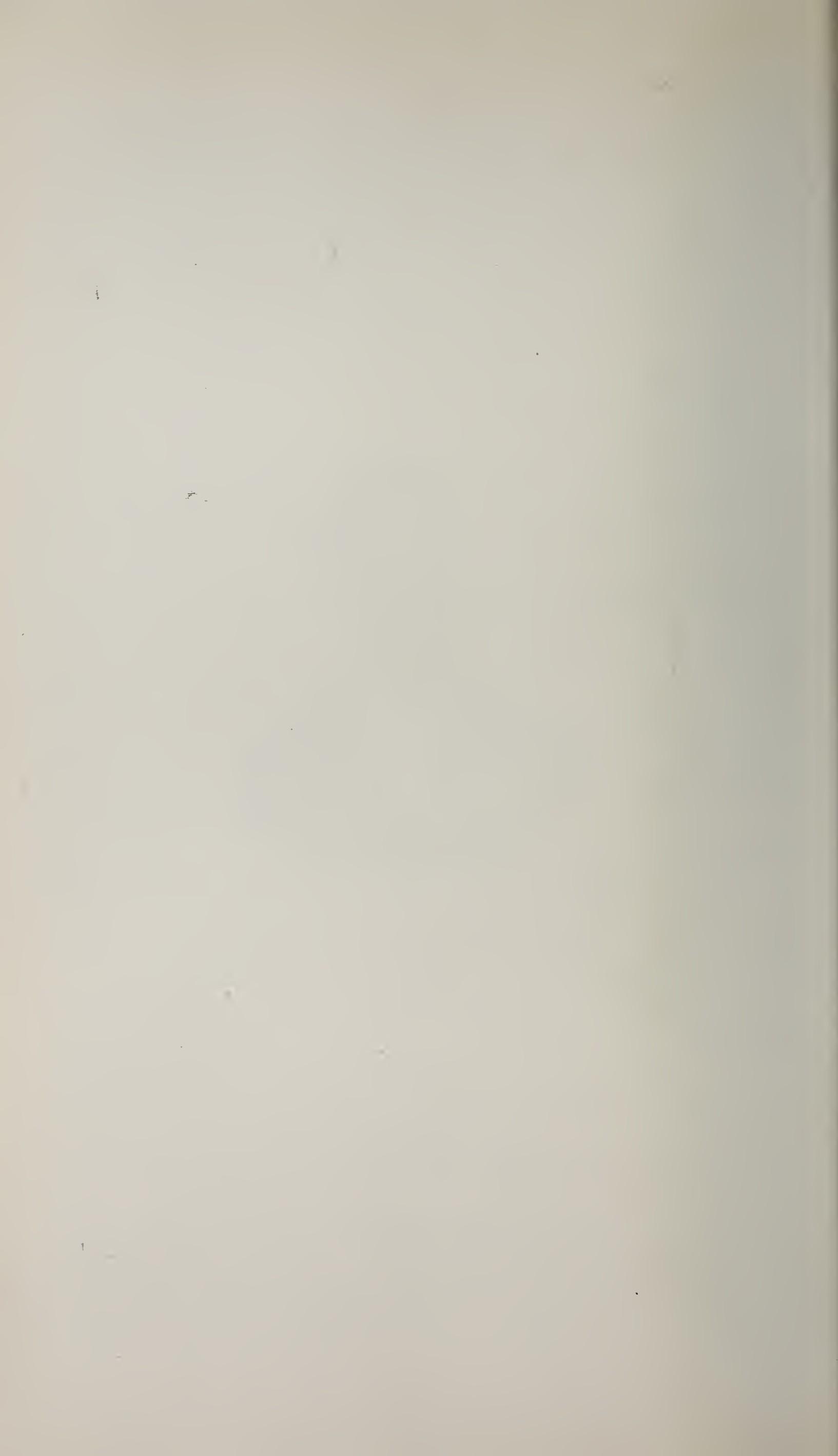
He is a lawyer by profession, a politician by choice and a "wood-chopper" by trade.

LEE & ROBB: The law firm of Lee & Robb was started in July, 1894. The main office of the firm is at Carroll, while the Manning office is conducted as a branch of the Carroll office. W. R. Lee manages the Carroll office and during the busy season is assisted by E. A. Robb, the junior partner, who conducts the Manning office.

The Manning office was opened soon after the partnership was formed and has been located, ever since, in Union Block.



F. A. BENNETT



W. R. Lee, C. E., is a graduate of Cornell College and first entered into the practice of law in partnership with Capt. N. A. Merrill of De Witt, Ia. After continuing a couple of years in this partnership he moved to Sioux City where he remained for a time and finally settled in Carroll in 1890, forming a partnership with J. H. Ingwersen, the firm style of which was Lee & Ingwersen. This partnership was dissolved after a time and Mr. Lee continued the practice alone till the formation of the partnership of Lee & Robb.

E. A. Robb, Ph. B., L. L. B., entered Cornell College in 1889. After completing the academic course here he entered the Collegiate Department of the State University of Iowa. He graduated from this department in the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He read law in the office of Merrill & Lee in 1892 and entered the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1893 and graduating from the same with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1894. He soon afterward entered into the partnership mentioned above.

F. A. BENNETT, L. L. B., received his early schooling in the Manning schools, in 1883-84. He entered the Law Department of the State University of Iowa, in 1885 and graduated in the class of 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He opened up an office at Manilla shortly after his admission to the bar and continued the practice of his profession till September, 1889, when he purchased an interest in the State Bank of Manning. His connection with this bank will be noted under that head.

After severing his connection with the bank, he launched into politics, and for a number of years, was a township committeeman. He was a delegate from Iowa, of the National Republican League, when it met in convention at Buffalo, Louisville, Denver, Cleveland and Detroit; and is Treasurer of the Iowa Republican League. For the past ten years, he has been a delegate to the State conventions, and has represented this district at many congressional, judicial and senatorial conventions.

He was appointed state bank examiner, for this district, in 1895, 1897 and again in 1899, each appointment being for two years. He is the youngest man who has held this appointment in Iowa.

He is also noted under the head of Lodges, and in other parts of the work.

REAL ESTATE.

G. W. LAFLAR came to Manning in 1882. He engaged in the insurance business in 1883, and continued as road solicitor for three years. In 1886, he became associated with the firm of Salinger & Brigham, in the law, loan, real estate, collection and insurance business, with whom he remained for three years. In 1891, he purchased the loan, real estate and insurance business of Lindsay, Salinger & Co., formerly Salinger & Brigham, and has continued the same up till the present time.

His connection with the Manning Monitor and Manning Free Press, will be noted under those heads.

J. L. ROBB, draughtsman, took charge of the insurance business connected with the law firm of Lee & Robb in 1896. To this he has added real estate, loans and rentals and makes a specialty of draughting. As a draughtsman he received his professional training in the Department of Civil Engineering at Cornell College and later at the State University of Iowa. He has been compelled to abandon civil engineering owing to defective eyesight and poor health which was contracted during his college career.

HARNESS

T. D. PARKHOUSE opened up his stock in July, 1896. He entered the shop of John Schnoor in 1894, and in 1895 entered the employ of P. M. Loes where he remained till Mr. Loes disposed of his harness business, in June of 1896, when Mr. Parkhouse started in business for himself in Lot 1, Block 6.

PHOTOGRAPHY

C. E. LYDEN: Mr. Lyden took his first lessons in the art of photography in Boone, after which he spent a number of years as special re-toucher for a leading photographer in Omaha. He came to Manning in 1888, and succeeded Dan. Fyock in 1889. He has been the leading photographer in this city ever since. He is assisted in the work by his brother, Gus. Lyden, who has a portable gallery and takes sittings at the surrounding towns. Mr. Lyden's specialty, is platinum finished photos and life sized crayon and pastel work.

TAILOR

GUSTAV FRANKE commenced his apprenticeship when he was eleven years old, at Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, and had learned the trade when thirteen years of age. He spent fourteen years at his trade, in Chicago, six of which was with Ely & Co., and eight years with another firm. He came to Manning in 1884. He is assisted in the work by his daughter, Alva.

BARBERS

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP: Arthur Sexton is proprietor of this shop. He learned the trade at Scranton, Ia., and settled in Manning, October 1, 1889. He succeeded Parrott & Howard, who were located in the south room of the Freelove Block, and were successors to R. N. Ross. Russell Barber completed an apprenticeship with Mr. Sexton, remaining with him two years. Clinton Kenyon entered the shop as an apprentice in 1894, and from September till November 1897 was a partner of Mr. Sexton. In April 1897, the shop was changed to its present location,- Lot 11, Block 5,- and the furniture and fixtures were remodeled throughout. In connection with his tonsorial work, Mr. Sexton represents a first class laundry, which he guarantees to do satisfactory work in every respect.

PETER MURRAY commenced to learn the barber trade, March, 4, 1885, when he entered the Callison Brother's barber shop. He was with this firm about six months when he opened up a shop on his own responsibility. After running about a month he took in a partner by the name of R. L. Ross. They continued the partnership about four years and four months. They were located in the Central House which was situated on Lot 12, Block 5. After dissolving partnership, Mr. Murray bought out the Wicks Barber Shop which was located under the State Bank of Manning. He operated this alone for about two months when he took in John Dollinger as a partner. This partnership continued for five months. January, 15, 1897, Mr. Murray bought the Heitman Building, where he is now located. He has fitted up a thoroughly up-to-date barber shop and bath rooms. He now holds the honored office of city councilman.

MASONS

H. M. FREE has the distinction of being the oldest stone mason in Manning who makes that trade a livelihood. He is too well known in this vicinity to require an introduction. In his youth he could tread as lightly and fast as any of them, as will be vouched for by many who know his past record.

M. WOOLMAN, has, for a number of years, devoted his spare time to masonry although he has retired and responds to the solicitation of patrons more for accommodation than for a livelihood. Mr. Woolman is mentioned in other parts of the work.

PAINTERS

G. M. DAILEY was one of the old cattle trailers of this section before the town was started. He took up the art of painting and paper hanging in 1885, which occupation he has followed ever since. He spent the first couple of years of

the town's existence as constable and, from all reports, he found considerable employment in his official capacity while serving papers and waiting on the court of Justice McKenna.

JOHN HAUPT commenced the painter's trade in Manning in 1887. He has remained here ever since, and is assisted in the work of painting and paper hanging by his son.

REIMER & VOGT: Henry Vogt came to Manning in 1882 when he took up the art of painting. He claims the distinction of being the first painter in Manning. He entered into a partnership with August Reimer in 1896 and they have remained in this relation up to the present writing.

August Reimer, the senior member of the firm, located in Manning in 1889. He engaged in the lumber business from 1889 to 1891—when he became the junior member of the firm of Miller & Reimer, as will be noted under the head of, —Fred Miller—hardware. After dissolving partnership with Fred Miller, in 1896, Mr. Reimer devoted his time to painting, which he has done ever since.

CARPENTERS

CHARLES BRENT has the distinction of having erected one of the first buildings in Manning. He has been in the contracting and carpenter business ever since the town started. He has associated with him his son, Edward Brent. Their shop is located the first door north of the City Hotel. Mr. Brent has conducted the business on his own responsibility ever since he has been in Manning.

J. P. ARP, contractor, located in Manning in July, 1881, and has the distinction of having erected the fifth building that was erected in the town. In the fall of 1881, the firm was changed to Arp & Hoffmann, as Mr. Arp had taken John Hoffmann as a partner. Mr. Hoffmann remained in the firm a year and then launched into the lumber business. Mr. Arp was alone in the business again till 1885, when he formed a partnership with Charles Schmidt, who remained in the firm till he went into the furniture business. Since this dissolution Mr. Arp has conducted the business alone.

JOHN LIENEMANN, contractor and builder, came to Manning in the spring of 1886. He engaged in the carpenter business on his own responsibility and continued the same until 1894 when he entered into a partnership with Hugo Grundmeier. After the dissolution of this partnership which continued for only about a year, Mr. Lienemann continued the business alone.

BLACKSMITHS

JOHN VOSSBECK commenced the blacksmithing business in Manning in 1893, when he succeeded John Alberts. His shop, which was a frame structure, was destroyed by the fire of 1895. He rebuilt the same year, putting up a good brick building and installing all of the latest machinery and devices necessary for rapid and difficult work. This is run by a powerful engine. His shop is situated on south central Main Street in Block 7.

NICHOLAS SCHILLING entered as an apprentice, in the blacksmith shop of Mathias Hoffmann, in 1884, and has remained in that business and shop ever since. Mr. Schilling is a wheelwright by trade, and this in conjunction with the blacksmith trade places him in a good position to build up a combination trade that would net him a nice income. His shops are located on Lot 1, Block 3. He does a general blacksmithing trade as well as all kinds of vehicle and implement repairing.

FRED. NOISEUX opened up a blacksmith shop in the fall of 1883. He took Frank Horning in as a partner December 8, 1884. This firm dissolved partnership in 1887 when they discontinued business. Mr. Noiseux again opened up a shop in 1890 which he has operated ever since. His place of business is on Third Street in Block 6.

ICE MERCHANTS

JOHNSTON'S ICE DELIVERY:— William Johnston commenced dealing in ice in 1890, and has successfully continued the business up till the present time.

H. D. RADELEFF moved to Manning in the spring of 1885, when he started a nursery. His grounds are located just south of town and his trade is principally local and to surrounding towns.

In connection with the nursery he has an artificial fish pond which he has stocked with Carp and keeps them for his own use. The pond is fed from a well with a wind mill pump and is used as a bathing resort, as he keeps bathing suits for rent and has bath houses for the accommodation of patrons.

In the winter, he floods the pond and stores the ice for summer trade.

He also has a sand bank from which he sells sand.

DRAYMEN

HACK, TRANSFER, DELIVERY AND EXPRESS:— The transfer and delivery business was started in Manning by M. Woolman, in 1883. In the same year he was succeeded by C. Yonker. In 1885, Mr. Yonker sold his interest to H. Woodward, and bought the business back in the fall of 1887. Shortly after this, H. Parish, who also started a delivery in April of this year, entered into partnership with Mr. Yonker. In 1889, Nat. Barnes succeeded Mr. Yonker. In 1890, John Nettle purchased Mr. Barnes' interest, and disposed of it to Fred Wendel in 1892. In 1895, Mr. Wendel withdrew, and Parish & Son have conducted the business ever since. They now deliver merchandise twice a day, conduct a general transfer business, run the bus for the Park Hotel and also for private individuals to any part of the city, and delivers express and carries the mails. Mr. Parish is among the oldest settlers of the city and up till 1887, kept a livery barn on Second Street, in partnership with his father, M. Parish, who was a veterinary surgeon. The barn was located in Block 3, back of what is now Schilling's blacksmith shop.

BREON'S DRAY LINE was established when Mr. Breon first came to Manning, which was in 1881. He and his son, Spencer, have operated one and most of the time two drays during the time that he and his family have resided in Manning.

H. C. CLAUSSEN came to Manning in 1885. He succeeded Henry Langbehn in the dray business, in February, 1888, and has operated the same ever since. The dray is now conducted by Claussen & Son. In official records, Mr. Claussen's name appears as Constable, from November 5, 1891 to December 31, 1896, and as deputy sheriff, from January, 1898, up till the present time.

H. D. ATHERTON came to Manning in 1884, when he engaged in the business of house and barn moving and all such contract business as came in this line. In 1888, he engaged in the dray business, which he follows when not engaged in his profession.

HENRY F. PAESLER opened up a dray line in 1896 and has continued the same up to the present writing.

PETER RADEMANN started a dray line about February 12, 1894, and has successfully continued the same ever since.

C. G. KNAPP started an oil wagon in the spring of 1896, in which business he has remained ever since. This enterprise is a great accomodation to the general public, especially those who live some distance from the stores. He also runs the street sprinkler during the summer months.



B. I. SALINGER

MISCELLANEOUS

THE MANNING ROLLER MILL was built by V. Roush, in the summer of 1882. The mill was 32x42, and the engine room 16x32. It contained a 45 horse power engine and boiler. It was three stories high, had three 42 inch stone burrs for wheat and one 36 inch stone burr for corn and feed. The reducing capacity of the wheat burrs was 200 bushels of wheat per day.

Mr. Roush sold a half interest to J. Kuhn in 1883, and the name of the firm was changed to Kuhn & Roush. March 18, 1888, D. W. Sutherland bought two thirds interest and Mr. Kuhn the other one third. The style of the firm was then changed to Kuhn & Sutherland. In 1889, Mr. Kuhn sold a third interest to Dan. Fouch, when the firm name was changed to Fouch & Sutherland. In the fall of the same year Mr. Kuhn sold his remaining one third to N. C. Guild, and the style of the firm was changed to Fouch, Sutherland & Co. In the latter part of 1895, Mr. Fouch disposed of his interest to George R. Button, and a short time after, Mr. Guild disposed of his interest equally to the remaining members of the firm. The firm name was then changed to Button & Sutherland. In 1898, the mill was burned down, and was rebuilt by D. W. Sutherland. The new mill is the same size as the old one but is constructed of brick. It is two stories high with a basement. The engine room has been remodeled and a new boiler and furnace has been substituted for the old one. The machinery consists of the Barnard and Leas full roller process, consisting of two plan sifters and bolters, four set of double rolls for wheat, and feed grinders, with all other of the late improvements. The cost of the new mill was \$6000. It now has a capacity of 200 barrels a day. It is being run night and day and then the trade cannot be supplied.

LAWRENCE & CO., consists of the full brothers, L. L. Lawrence and C. J. Larson. As will be seen in other parts of the work, this firm has followed various occupations in this city. For a number of years, they followed the butcher trade and later, launched into speculations. They are the owners of the south half of Union Block, which they built in 1895, and of Lawrence Block, which they erected in 1898. The past few years, they have devoted most of their time in boat building— in the winter months, and in the operation of a pleasure fleet on Lake Tetonka, near Waterville, Minn.— during the outing season. They have constructed a number of sail boats for parties at Wall Lake, and for a number of years, conducted a pleasure fleet at that place. Mr. Lawrence is an ex-seaman, and is well fitted for this profession; while Mr. Larson is well fitted for speculations and financing.

WILLIAM WUNRATH located in Manning in 1885. He followed the tinnery trade till 1886, when he launched into the commercial business, which he has followed ever since, principally as traveling salesman for The Acme Stock Food Company.

JUDSON & LENHART: Although there have been a number of commission merchants who have done business in this city, yet none showed any tendency toward making a permanent business, till J. J. Gafford instituted a commission house at this place. He was succeeded by W. B. Parrott, in the spring of 1894. Mr. Parrott did a general poultry, butter and egg business with a store room in the basement of the First National Bank. He was a victim of the fire of 1895, losing all his stock and fixtures. After the fire, he started again, in the building north of the City Hotel. This building, he occupied till February 1, 1898, when he was succeeded by (O. R.) Judson & (L.) Lenhart, who moved their establishment to Lot 6, Block 7, where it now is.

THE MANNING CREAMERY was built in 1883, by G. W. Coe, who operated it for a number of years, after which he sold it to a man by the name of Wilson. After this the plant was not in use for some time. It was finally bought by Hoelker Bros. of Halbur who have operated it up till the present time. The plant is managed by W. F. Miller.

CIGAR FACTORY: This was opened up in 1897, by (G.) Humann & (H.) Adamowsky, in the Dethlef's Building. They operated this factory till in the fall of 1898, when they took a hasty departure one dark night, to parts unknown, and great was the "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" as a result thereof.

Supplement.

This supplement is added to carry the History of Manning from May 8, 1898 to May 8, 1900. The writer has endeavored to keep a complete record of all of the business changes, and, where consistent, add what has been omitted in the other part of the work. Space will not permit of special mention of individuals other than those personally interested in business enterprises, however, it is our desire to include every one- within certain limits- in the directory for 1900 although they may have been omitted in the previous directories which we do not attempt to correct.

THE MILWAUKEE.

The first of October, 1899, the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. commenced the erection of a steel and wooden structure to take the place of a wooden trestle that connected the two fills in the valley just west of Manning. This has been completed and adds greatly to the safety of the track and the speed with which they can pass over the same.

W. W. Breckenridge, agent at the Milwaukee depot, was transferred to Rock Island, Ill., July 27, 1899. This change is in the line of promotion. He was succeeded by W. H. Hart, of Neola.

E. A. Thomas has been telegrapher at this place for a number of years and has demonstrated his ability by his retention at this place for so long a period.

Chris. Kaiser, the section foreman at this place, has held this position for the past twelve years.

THE NORTHWESTERN

This branch of the Chicago & North-Western System is commonly known as the South-Western Branch. Up till 1894, the headquarters of the train crew was at Carroll and Kirkman. Since that date they have been at Carroll and Manning.

The extension of the Kirkman branch of the South-Western to Harlan was completed in the fall of 1899. Previous to this, connections with the Rock Island at Harlan was made by stage.

When the headquarters of the train crew was changed from Kirkman to Manning, it brought to this city some very desirable families.

Conductor H. S. Campbell has been on this division for eleven years but was recently called to the Main line with headquarters at Boone, Ia. He was succeeded by "Jim" Woodrow everybody knows him.

Conductor James Woodrow has been running on this branch ever since the company contemplated running a line of survey down through this section.

Engineer Bailey, an old veteran on the road as well as of the Civil War has, for eleven years, pulled the trottle over this division.

Brakeman Fred Atherton, till recently, has also made this his headquarters. Fred was reared in Manning and learned how to give the "high ball" while playing 'round town' at school. He has recently been promoted to conductor on the Boone-Council Bluffs division.

Roundhouse foreman R. A. Brown, has been with us about two years.

O. L. Russell was succeeded by H. S. Olds, of Ralston, Ia., the second week of June, 1899. Mr. Russell was transferred to Harlan, Ia., but soon after, abandoned the rail road business and engaged in the grain business at that place.

H. S. Olds was transferred back to Ralston, in January, 1900.

J. W. LaShelle succeeded Mr. Olds and has charge of this station at the present time.

Clinton Russell, who, for a number of years, was telegrapher at this place, succeeded Mr. Olds at Ralston the second week in April, when the latter decided to discontinue railroading and go into the hardware business at that place.

Gus. Nelson, section foreman, has charge of the section running out of Manning to the south west.

William Krudolph, section foreman, has charge of the section running out of Manning to the south east.

Charles Hagemann, section foreman, has charge of the section running out of Manning to the north east.

MANNING SCHOOLS

1899-1900

The school board for 1899-1900, consists of Douglas Rogers, President; Edward Signall, H. D. Radeleff, A. K. Resner and M. Jones. The other officers are: Fred Miller, Secretary and Julius Brunnier, Treasurer.

The teachers and board for 1898-99 are given on pages 45 and 46. The graduating class for this year is one of the smallest that the school ever had. It consisted of Olive Long, Clarence J. Eden and Charles F. Dickson.

The teachers elected for 1899-00 and their respective grades and salaries per month are as follows:

J. J. McMahon, principal, \$85.

A. C. Fuller, assistant principal, high school grades, \$50.

Mrs. O. B. Walters, preparatory, 7th and 8th grades, \$40.

James Signall, second grammar, 6th grade, \$40.

Lina Loechner, first grammar, 5th grade, \$40.

Jessie Eden, second intermediate, 4th grade, \$42.50.

Elsa Stuedemann, first intermediate, 3d grade, \$40.

Effie Woolman, second primary, 2nd grade, \$42.50.

Blanche Patton, first primary, 1st grade, \$45.

In summing up the core of teachers for this year, the board may well be proud and the patrons of the school confident.

J. J. McMahon, B. Di., received his early education in the rural schools of Butler County, Iowa, and by hard night and Sunday studying. He carries the degree of Bachelor of Didactics from the Iowa State Normal School. He was elected principal of the Breda Schools in September, 1887. This position he filled till January, 1894 when he resigned to qualify for the office of County Superintendent, to which office he was elected the fall preceding. He filled this office up to the time that he was elected principal of the Manning Schools, in 1898.

A. C. Fuller, a graduate of the Iowa State Normal, comes well recommended to fill the position of assistant principal and as instructor in languages.

Mrs. Alma Stuedemann-Walters has been an instructor in the Manning Schools since 1893. She is a graduate of the Carroll Schools. She has been re-elected to a position in the Manning Schools and will fill the position tendered to Adora Atherton, the latter refusing to qualify owing to an offer of her former position in the Manilla Schools.

James Signall was a member of the class of 1892. Although he taught in the rural districts during the winter terms, still, he did not make it a profession till 1897, when he was elected to his present position.

Lina Loechner is serving a second year. She refused re-election to a position in the Aspinwall Schools to accept the present one. She completed her education in the Vail High School.

Jessie Eden was a member of the class of 1890. She was elected to a position in these schools in 1895 and has served in that capacity ever since. This is sufficient recommendation of her efficiency.

Elsa Stuedemann, is serving her second year as instructor in these schools. She received her early education in the Carroll Schools and has had a number of years experience in the schools of the county.

Effie Woolman was a member of the class of 1893 and since her graduation, has devoted herself to teaching. She was honored with a position in these schools in 1897. Her re-election and promotions to more difficult positions, also the increase of her salary demonstrates her ability more than words could.

Blanche Patton, who completed the High School course before there were any graduating exercises held, holds the responsible position of First Primary instructor. She has filled positions in the schools in 1891, '97, '98 and '99. She now holds one of the most responsible positions in the school and her increased salary demonstrates her competence.

C. H. Carlisle still officiates as janitor.

W. H. Reever, M. Di., Ph. B., retiring, was elected superintendent of the Greenfield Schools for the ensuing year, with an increased salary over that of the Manning Schools and a more desirable position than the one he has just left. His professional training consisted of a high school course in Carroll, from 1885 to 1888, followed by a course in the Iowa State Normal, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Didactics in 1895. Since then he has received the degree of Master of Didactics. He entered the State University of Iowa in the fall of 1895 and graduated from the same in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He was elected to the principalship of the Manning Schools in 1897.

Hattie Leonard who, for the present, has given up the profession of teaching school, was a member of the class of 1893. For the past five years, she has devoted the most of her time to teaching, having filled positions in Carroll, Crawford, and Audubon Counties. She is now taking a special course in music.

Among the noticeable changes made by the present board are: the raise in teachers salaries; the laying of a new brick walk from the main entrance of the building to the street; the revision of the course of study and the publication of a volume, for free distribution among the patrons of the school, which set forth the rules that govern the board, the teachers, and the pupils and their parents. It is the first catalogue of the school that has ever been issued and seems to fill a long felt want. It makes many suggestions to parents; gives items of interest from the school records and brings the parents, the board, and the teachers in closer touch with each other. The volume is nicely arranged, well worded and neatly gotten up. It is well worth studying and preserving.

The courses added are: A term and a half in physiology; two terms in higher arithmetic; term and a half in astronomy; one term in trigonometry; nine terms in Latin.

The courses increased are: English Literature, from three terms to five; Geometry, from four terms to five.

The courses dropped are: Zoology and book-keeping.

A completion of the course as now arranged will admit graduates to enter the State University or any other college.

A new organ has been placed in the high school room, and over fifty classic and standard reference books have been added to the library.

1900-01

The school board for 1900-01, consists of Douglas Rogers, President; Dr. A. K. Resner, C. H. Reinholdt, Berthold Kraus and Dr. C. M. B. Boos. C. H. Reinholdt and Berthold Kraus succeeded M. Jones and H. D. Radeleff, by election and Dr.



JOHN GRELCK

Boos was appointed to succeed Edward Signall, deceased. The secretary and treasurer are Fred Miller and Julius Brunnier.

The teachers elected for this school year, and their respective grades and salaries per month, are as follows:

A. C. Fuller, principal, \$90.

——— assistant principal, high school grades, \$60.

Alma Walters, preparatory, 7th grade, \$45.

Mary Kelley, second grammar, 6th grade, \$40.

Belle Lancelot, first grammar, 5th grade, \$40.

Jessie Eden, second intermediate, 4th grade, \$45.

Blanche Patton, first intermediate, 3rd grade, \$45.

Effie Woolman, second primary, 2nd grade, \$45.

Adora Smith, first primary, 1st grade, \$45.

By comparison with the list of teachers for the year previous, it will show a change of grades and the substitution of three new teachers, as well as a rise in salary of some of the present teachers.

J. J. McMahon was elected principal with an increased salary, while A. C. Fuller was re-elected to the same position that he filled the year previous. On Mr. McMahon's refusal of the principalship, Mr. Fuller was elected to his position. Mr. McMahon will, in the near future, devote his attention to the management of a printing and publishing house belonging to him and located at Toledo, Iowa.

Adora Smith needs no introduction as she has made this her home for a number of years. Her professional work has called her to larger cities for a number of years past. She held a position at Traer for a number of years and then accepted a position in the Marshalltown Schools which she filled nearly as long.

Miss Lancelot has been teaching in Audubon for a couple of years and Miss Kelley has, for the past six or seven years, been teaching school in the country.

The board has decided to add a German course and have hired Henry Sievers as instructor.

The graduating class for this year consists of the following members: Peter Rademann, Lillian Halford, Nellie Signall, Julius Tank, Fred Wiseman, Julius Miller, Henry Brunnier, Emma Summerville, Philip Signall, Robert Summerville and Olive Pickett, Myrtle Arp.

Following, is a list of teachers whose homes are at Manning, and also those who teach in Manning and vicinity:

1898

Gerriett Jensen	Blanche Patton	Jennie M. Swiger	Jessie Eden
Estelle Daisy Wood	Minnie Parker	Alma Stuedemann	James Signall
Effie Woolman	Mamie Gardner	J. D. Summerville	Evelyn A. Pickett
Myrtle Steele	Mary Shea	Mary Kinney	Hattie Leonard
Florence Fonken	Mabel Dailey	Aurel Moser	Charles Koepke
Mollie A. Dethlefs	Marie Rethlefsen	Grace Breckenridge	Myrtle Arp
Nettie Freelove	William J. Rocksein	Eva McMurray	Olive M. Pickett
	Adora Atherton	Edith Halford	

1899

Jessie Eden	Effie Woolman	Blanche Patton	Mary Kinney
Jennie Swiger	Lila Blair	Charles Reddick	Minnie Parker
Mo'lle A. Dethlefs	Mabel Dailey	Grace Breckenridge	Eva McMurray
Mamie Gardner	Olive Long	Nettie Freelove	Clarence Eden
Maggie Shea	Adora Atherton	Agnes Blakeslee	Minnie Dickerson
Henry Sievers	M. B. Swaney	Elizabeth Summerville	A. C. Fuller
J. J. McMahon	Lina Loechner	O. W. Emmons	Charles F. Dickson
Peter Jones	Charles Koepke	Adora Smith	Edith Halford
Myrtle Arp	W. J. Rocksein	Aurel Moser	Florence Fonken
O. B. Walters	Mrs. O. B. Walters	Marie Rethlefsen	Elsa Stuedemann

FIRE

THE NORTH-WESTERN ELEVATOR--one of the old land marks of Manning--succombs to the flames. Following is a description of the conflagration as chronicled in the Monitor, bearing the date of September 29, 1899:

"One of the most terrific, yet grand, scenes that was ever witnessed in Manning was the burning of the Manning Mercantile Co's elevator, warehouse and cribs, in the Northwestern yards, at 1:30 Tuesday morning. The successive tooting of the mill whistle gave the people the first intimation that there was a fire. The fire boys responded promptly, but the fire had gained such headway before being discovered that no power on earth could have saved the property. Then the boys turned their attention to Leake & Sons' elevator, standing about 50 feet south, which was saved by lots of hard work. The elevator was one of the largest in the country and had stood there in its loftiness for seventeen years. The grain house immediately south, and the corn cribs and office, east, were also reduced to ashes."

Considerable machinery, which has been stored in the grain house, was consumed.

Over 7,000 bushels of wheat, and some other grain, contained in the elevator is nearly a total loss. A great mound of the grain is still mouldering on the ground.

The estimated loss at this time is about \$8,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Just the trucks is all that is left of a freight car, which contained soft coal and stood near the elevator.

It was with difficulty that the Northwestern depot was kept from taking fire at times. A brigade of water-carriers saved it.

Such is the end of one of the old land marks of Manning.

It would appear, from the place where the fire was first discovered, that an incendiary had, again, satisfied his mania for the destruction of property.

It is claimed, that the stillness of the atmosphere is all that saved the adjoining buildings and possibly the town.

A CONFLAGRATION IN SIGNALL & LOUISFIELD'S MEAT MARKET: At about 1:30 Sunday morning, March 18, 1900, nightwatchman Blair discovered fire in the building owned by P. B. Stouffer and occupied by Signall & Louisfield as a meat market. Mr. Blair lost no time in sounding the fire alarm and it was not long following until the fire boys were on the ground and had two streams of water in action. There being scarcely no wind, and for the fact that on either side of the structure stands a brick, the fire was confined to the building in which it developed. The sides and ends of the building yet stand, but the roof and partitions are almost entirely destroyed. The building, valued at about \$1,000, is covered by \$700 insurance and the stock and tools of the meat firm by \$500.

How the fire started is as yet a mystery, but it is not thought to be of incendiary origin.

Mr. Stouffer is repairing the damaged building of which there is but little more than the front and floor remaining.

HOW MANNING IS LIGHTED.

For a number of years, the advisability of an electric light plant was agitated, and the question was placed before the people in 1897, but was lost, owing to the number of business firms who refused to support it. Some agitated a coal gas plant, some-gasoline lamps, some- acetylene gas plants, some- coal oil lamps and lamp posts on the street corners, and some- no lamps at all. As there were many who would not agree to support anything that would be capable of furnishing light for all of the

stores and light the streets as well, some of our energetic business men began to investigate the different kinds of lights and apparatus that would produce a good inexpensive light that could be operated on a small scale.

Ascetyline Gas Machines was the first thing -in this line- introduced, and Fred Miller instituted a plant for lighting his store and furnishing the gas for the barber shop of A. J. Sexton. This was in the summer of 1888, and in the fall of the same year, the Manning Mercantile Company also instituted a plant. Others followed suit, but not being entirely satisfied discarded them and tried other kinds of lights.

A Gasoline Lamp was introduced in the latter part of 1898, by Joseph Feldmann, and appeared to give satisfaction. It is now used by several firms in the city. In this, each individual lamp generates its own gas, somewhat on the principal of a gasoline stove. They are lighted by a small alcohol lamp which is used to heat the gas generator.

A new style of gasoline generator was introduced by Henry Hoffmann & Co. in May of 1899. The tank and generating apparatus is placed under ground at a safe and convenient distance, and the gas is conducted through regular gas pipes and ordinary gas jets; so, that all that is necessary, is to turn on the gas and light it. This kind of generator, light, and fixture, is said to be superior to the others in density and quality of light, cleanliness, simplicity and safety. In fact, the quality of light is superior to that of electricity in some respects, especially, as relates to color. All of these generators produce a white light when the gas is ignited. Ascetyline gas is generated from a carbide which is manufactured for this particular purpose. Ordinary gasoline is used for the other style of light.

Among those who are adopting the gasoline light, are the Manning Mercantile Company, Lewis & Grau and others.

THAT BOND CASE.

This case was finally decided in favor of the Town of Manning, giving it the right to repudiate the debt if it wished. A motion for a re-hearing was argued and sustained, and the plaintiffs have offered a compromise settlement which is urged by the Manning Monitor as follows: "It would appear to us that if the case can be settled on a reasonable basis, it would be the best thing the city could do, thus putting at rest a long drawn out litigation.

THE OLDEST PERSON IN MANNING.

Mrs. Lydia Woolman, the mother of Miles Woolman of this city, bears this distinction. Her age is one hundred and four years, and up till recently her eyesight was as keen as a child's. She, also, is the oldest person in Iowa. There is one other centurian in the state. She resides at Clinton.

A NEW TELEPHONE LINE.

This was completed between Manning and Audubon in July, 1899. It was put in principally for the use of private parties, although the public is permitted to use it and transfer messages are taken from the Iowa Telephone Company. The line was put up by F. M. Leet and Prof. F. P. Hocker, Audubon, Asmus Boysen, Gray, and A. T. Bennett, Manning. The line connects the German Savings Bank of Manning with the Commercial Bank of Audubon. It is tapped at the Boysen and Brookfield ranches situated between here and Gray.

A HALF MILE RACE TRACK

This is now under advisement by H. D. Radeleff who contemplates placing it south west of his artificial lake. The indications are, that he expects to plant a park and turn it into a general pleasure resort, something that Manning is in great need of.

MANNING SURVEYS AND PLATS

THE "TOWN OF MANNING" was laid out in July, 1881, and the lots were placed on sale August 2nd of this same year. This plat included Blocks 1 to 7 and Block 8 un-subdivided.

THE "FIRST ADDITION, AND SUB-DIVISION OF BLOCK 8" was laid out November 17, and 18, 1881, by Mr. Hess, a civil engineer for the Northwestern Ry. Co. This plat set forth: the subdivision of Block 8; Blocks 9 to 17; Out Lot "One"; Out Lot "Two".

BLOCK 17- mentioned above, is situated north of Block 1, and is bounded on the north west by Front Street, east by Center Street, and south by First Street.

THE "WESTERN TOWN LOT COMPANY'S FIRST ADDITION" was the subdivision of Out Lot "Two" into Blocks 17 to 20; Out Lot "A"; and a parcel of land 21 by 278 feet which lay in the north west corner of Out Lot "Two" west of May Street.

The parcel of land just described above was, later, platted as a part of Block 21.

OUT LOT "A"- of this addition, should not be confounded with Out Lot "One" which will be mentioned later.

BLOCK 17- of this addition, is bounded on the north by Julia Street; east by Sue Street; south by Second Street; and west by May Street. This block must not be confounded with Block 17 in the "First Addition"

"OUT LOT TWO"- it will be noticed, has been merged into the addition above named, although, since then, both terms have been used, and, for convenience, I shall retain the term "Out Lot Two".

THE "SUB-DIVISION OF OUT LOT ONE, AND OUT LOT A" (of "Out Lot Two") was filed January 19, 1889.

Out Lot "One" was sub-divided into out lots and un-numbered lots, which, afterward, were platted as follows:

OUT LOT "A",- all of that part of Out Lot "One" which lay north of Blocks 23 and 24;

OUT LOT "B",- afterwards, Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Block 21; and,

OUT LOT "C",- afterwards, Lot 1 and 2 of Block 22.

OUT LOT "D",- that part of Out Lot "A" which lay south of Third Street- extended.

"Auditor's Re-subdivision of Out Lot 'A' (of "Out Lot "Two")); part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; part of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; part of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; part of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,- all of Sec. 17-82-36; part of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 20-82-36." This was made in accordance with Section 548 of the Code of Iowa, and for the purpose of overcoming the difficulty in locating and describing the various parcels of land located in this tract.

OUT LOTS "B" AND "C" OF OUT LOT "ONE"- were sub-divided and the lots numbered.

THE SOUTH PART OF OUT LOT "ONE"- not included in Out Lot "A" of Out Lot "One" was sub-divided into Blocks 21, 22, 23 and 24, and these into lots.

BLOCK 24- contains, on its east side, 21 feet of what was formerly a part of Out Lot "Two".

BLOCKS 25, 26, 27 AND 28- is that part of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, which lay west of the "Town of Manning" and had never been platted.

BLOCK 29- is that part of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 20 which lay east of Center Street and north of the Milwaukee right of way.

BLOCKS 34 AND 36- lay in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and had never before been platted.

BLOCK 35- lay in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, and had not been platted before.



J. P. ARP

GARDNER'S ADDITION was filed October 1, 1881. It was laid out with reference to the south line of Section 17, with the south half section post as a point of commencement. It contains Blocks 1 to 8, and is bounded on the north by Fourth Street; east by unplatted tract of land belonging to E. A. Liddle; south by Sixth Street; west by Center Street.

GARDNER'S SECOND ADDITION was filed June 20, 1882. It was laid out with reference to the east and west half section line of Section 17, using the center section monument as a point of reference. This addition was laid without reference to any previous or adjoining plats or additions. This addition contains Blocks 1 to 3 and is bounded on the north by the half section line; east by Block 36; south by Madison Street; west by May Street.

GARDNER'S THIRD ADDITION was filed April 12, 1886. Blocks 1, 2 and 3 are bounded on the north by half section line road.

GARDNER'S FOURTH ADDITION was filed for record October 7, 1886. Blocks 2 and 3 are bounded on the north by the half section line road. Block 1 of this addition is somewhat separated from Blocks 2 and 3, being bounded on the north by Madison Street. On the east, Blocks 2 and 3 are bounded by Blaine Street while Block 1 is bounded by Block 1 of Gardner's Fifth Addition. This addition is bounded on the south by Block 34 and an un-platted tract, and is bounded on the west by Block 32 and April Street.

GARDNER'S FIFTH ADDITION was filed for record December 17, 1887. It is bounded on the north by the half section line road. Blocks 2 and 3 are bounded on the east with the east section line and an unplatted tract. On the south, Block 3 is bounded by un-platted tract, Block 2 by First Street, and Block 1 by un-plated tract. On the west this addition was bounded by Gardner's Fourth Addition.

SOUTH MANNING was filed May 6, 1892. Its point of commencement is 85 rods south of the northeast corner of the north west quarter of Sec. 20. This addition is 399 feet east and west by 793 feet north and south. It contains two blocks and is laid out with reference to the north and south half section road of this Section.

DISCREPANCIES IN THE RECORD BOOKS.

The following will serve to show the different descriptions given in deeds which convey parcels of land in the same block.

As described on the Auditors Book

Blocks 1 to 7:

Town of Manning.

Blocks 8 to 16:

First Addition and Sub-division of Block 8.

Blocks 17 to 20:

Sub-division of Out Lot "2" of the Western Town Lot Company's First Addition.

Blocks 17 to 20:

Out Lot "2" of the First Addition to Manning.

Blocks 21 to 29, 30 D, 31 C, 32 B, 33 A, 34, 35 and 36:

Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lot "One" and part of Sections 17 and 20.

Blocks 21 to 29, 30 D, 31 C, 32 B, 33 A, 34, 35 and 36:

Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lot "A", part of Out Lot "One", and part of Sections 17 and 20.

Blocks 21 to 24 and 30 to 33:

Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lot "A" and part of Out Lot "One".

Blocks 21 to 24:

Out Lot "One".

Blocks 30 to 33:

Out Lot "A".

Gardner's Addition- contains eight blocks, numbering 1 to 8.

Gardner's Second Addition- contains three blocks, numbering 1 to 3.

Gardner's Third Addition- contains two blocks, numbering 1 to 2.

Gardner's Fourth Addition- contains three blocks, numbering 1 to 3.

Gardner's Fifth Addition- contains three blocks, numbering 1 to 3.

South Manning- contains two blocks, numbering 1 and 2.

Blocks 1 to 17:

As described on the Treasurer's Book

Town of Manning.

Blocks 17 to 20:

Out Lot "2" to the First Addition of Manning.

Block 21:

Auditor's Sub-division to Out Lot "A" and Out Lot "One".

Block 22 to 24:

Auditor's Sub division to Out Lot "One" and Out Lot "Two".

Blocks 25 to 36:

Auditor's Sub-division to Out Lot "A" and Out Lot "One".

Gardner's Additions are the same as entered on the Auditor's Books.

As described on the Assessor's Book

Blocks 1 to 10:

Original Plat.

Blocks 11 to 17:

First Addition.

Blocks 17 to 20:

Out Lot "Two" to First Addition of Manning.

Block 21:

Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lot "A" and Out Lot "One".

Blocks 22 to 24:

Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lot "One" and Out Lot "Two".

Blocks 26 to 36:

Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lot "A" and Out Lot "One".

Gardner's Additions are the same as entered on the Auditor's Book.

The reader will, undoubtedly, notice the discrepancies which occur in the different record books, as given above, which set forth the different blocks and additions into which Manning has been set off. These discrepancies were caused by the town having been set off into additions which contained out lots that were not sub-divided until later, and, as a result, some of the lots and blocks appear on the abstracts under half a dozen different descriptions, which requires the assistance of the plat book and an experienced person to trace them out. Block 30 is given to illustrate the different descriptions under which it may appear, which are as follows:

Un-divided portion of Out Lot "Two" of the First Addition to Manning.

Un-divided portion of Out Lot "A" of Out Lot "Two" of the First Addition to Manning.

Out Lot "D" of Out Lot "A" of Out Lot "Two" of the Re-subdivision of Out Lots "One" and "A" of the First Addition to Manning.

Block 30 D of the Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lot "A" and part of Out Lot "One".

Block 30 D of the Auditor's Sub-division of Out Lot "One" and part of Sections 17 and 20.

Block 30 of the Auditor's Re-subdivision of Out Lot "A" and part of Out Lot "One".

Block 30 of Out Lot "A".

HOW TO AVOID CONFUSION

The foregoing descriptions are as needless for identification, as are all of the titles of La Fayette to the American youth. It is very confusing to the reader, so it must be to every one who undertakes to search out the parcels of land through the records. Why not dispense with all of this superfluous and redundant matter in making out the descriptions in your deeds. There might be one exception- Block 17.

As there are two Blocks 17-

Block 17 lying north of Block 1 might be designated as "Block 17 of the First Addition to Manning", and-

Block 17, adjoining Block 18, might be designated as "Block 17 of Out Lot "Two".

For convenience in making out descriptions, following those that have been made, and in searching the records, the writer suggests that nothing but the name of the block be used with the exception of Blocks 17 and Gardner's additions. The latter should appear as given in the Auditor' Book. The following descriptions would be amply sufficient in the majority of cases.

Blocks 1 to 16 of Manning.

Block 17 of the First Addition to Manning.

Block 17 of Out Lot "Two" of Manning.

Blocks 18 to 36 of Manning.

Blocks 1 to 8 of Gardner's Addition to Manning.

Blocks 1 to 3 of Gardner's Second Addition to Manning.

Blocks 1 and 2 of Gardner's Third Additiou to Manning.

Blocks 1 to 3 of Gardner's Fourth Addition to Manning.

Blocks 1 to 3 of Gardner's Fifth Addition to Manning

If these simple descriptions were used, there would be no trouble for the Auditor to list your property for taxation; no trouble for the Treasurer to ascertain the amount of your taxes when you go to pay them; no trouble for you to tell whether your tax receipt is correct or not; and no trouble for you to tell whether you have a clear title to your property or not when an abstract is presented.

BUSINESS CHANGES SINCE MAY 8, 1898.

THE MONITOR: In September, 1898, G. W. Laflar succeeded W. E. Sherlock in the proprietorship of The Carroll County Monitor. Mr. Sherlock returned to his former place of residence- Sigourney, Iowa.

Under Mr. Laflar's ownership, Charles Coe is once more placed at the helm to manage and edit the paper and superintend the job work. Soon after the transfer of the plant the caption of the paper was changed back to The Manning Monitor.

Mr Laflar is mentioned in other parts of the work.

Mr. Coe has spent the greater part of his life in Manning and vicinity, having herded cattle and shocked grain on the land where the city now stands. He learned the art of printing principally in Manning, although he has been brought in contact with various styles and methods employed in the business, during his travels, which he has been quick to adapt when expedient. He has also proved himself quick to grasp new ideas and apply them when an opportunity was presented. This is demonstrated by the responsibilities now cast upon him,while his past years of preparation,as shown in other parts of the work, has availed him much in gaining the reputation he now has as a printer.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK: May 10, 1899,, A. T. Bennett, owner and president of The Bennett Bank, forwarded to his customers, a notice, that owing to the increase of business he was compelled to either discontinue the commercial business connected with his bank or give up the practice of law and neglect other kranches of his profession and the promulgation of other enterprises. To continue his profession,

he would be compelled to confine his banking business more to specialties, which would be just as profitable and not requiring so much time.

With this end in view, he began to make preparations accordingly, when the proposition of organizing a state savings bank was made to him and accepted. This was about June 16, 1899.

June 19th, the articles of incorporation were drawn up and signed, which, in substance, are as follows:

A corporation has been formed, the name of which is the German Savings Bank. The term of existence is fifty years, and the amount of capital stock is fifty thousand dollars. The private property of the stock holders is exempt from corporate debts, except as provided by law. The business of the bank will be managed by seven directors. The election of stock holders shall be on the first Monday of July in each year, commencing with July, 1900, and until the first election of officers the corporation shall be managed by the following directors and officers: F. M. Leet, Asmus Boysen, Julius Brunnier, Gustav Jans, John Grelck, Geo. H. Dietz and A. T. Bennett, directors, and F. M. Leet, President; A. T. Bennett, Vice President; W. F. Carpenter, Cashier; F. L. Shumaker, Assistant Cashier.

The bank opened for business July 1, 1899, when the Bennett Bank, so far as new business was concerned, ceased to exist.

Mr. Leet is well known to the business men of Manning, not only as an extensive holder of real estate in Audubon County, but also in banking circles. His home is Audubon, where he is also interested in a bank.

Mr. Boysen has been known in this community, for years, as an extensive farmer and land agent. His home is located just across the line in Audubon County. He was elected in 1899 to represent his county in the next General Assembly, and made strong gains for his party at the recent election. He is influential in K. of P. circles.

Mr. Dietz is well known in this vicinity, and requires no introduction as also are Messrs Brunnier, Jans, Grelck and Carpenter.

Mr. Shumaker, a former Manning young man, for a number of years, was connected with the First National Bank of Charter Oak. He has been compelled, however, to resign his position in the bank owing to other business affairs which demanded his undivided attention. His resignation took effect September 23. He was succeeded by Albert Puck in the middle of October.

Mr. Puck is a wealthy agriculturalist of this community, who has obtained a thorough business education previous to his engaging in the farming business.

Mr. Bennett is mentioned in other parts of the work, but since then he has been elected as the representative from this county at the next General Assembly. He ran, in the county, 759 ahead of the State ticket; was elected by 448 majority over a democratic majority of 300 in previous years. It also appears that he was instrumental in getting all but one candidate on the republican ticket elected.

STATE BANK EXAMINER, F. A. Bennett, moved to Sioux City in September, 1899, where he has associated himself with banker John McHugh of that place, for the purpose of dealing in commercial paper.

BANK OF MANNING: The ownership of this bank was changed February 1, 1899, when Joseph Wilson bought the sole interest in the same. He acts in the capacity of president and has installed R. E. Sutherland as cashier. Mr. Wilson still devotes much of his time to live stock and speculations, while Mr. Sutherland attends to the business of the bank. At the present writing, R. E. Sutherland holds an interest in this institution. The owners, now, consist of Joe Wilson and R. E. Sutherland.

CITY HOTEL: Mr. Ohnsman discontinued the management of this hotel in the winter 1893-99. A. F. McEnturff undertook the management of the same in the spring of 1899, and was succeeded by Chris Kuhl in September of the same year.



DOUGLAS ROGERS

Mr. McEnturff opened up a lunch room and billiard hall in the spring of 1899 when he discontinued the hotel business in the Loes block. He still conducts the same and also has a shooting gallery in connection with it. His present place of business is located in the south end of Block 7, facing Main Street.

Mr. Kuhl, formerly, was implement man in the Manning Mercantile Co's store.

THE PIONEER RESTAURANT AND BAKERY: L. L. Lightfoot succeeded Wm. Ohrt May 1, 1900. The Manning Monitor comments as follows:

"The deal was consummated between Mr. Lightfoot and Wm. Ohrt, the late proprietor, Tuesday afternoon, the new owner taking possession immediately. The Lightfoots know all about how to conduct a restaurant business, and at an early date they will make some decided changes about the place. The stock will be enlarged and the bake shop, which has been idle for some time past, will be put in operation again, thus affording people an opportunity to get fresh bread, buns, cakes, etc. on short notice."

NORTH MARKET PLACE: August 1, 1899, the firm of Ruge & Signall succeeded the firm of Signall Brothers. The senior member of the new firm is Julius Ruge who succeeded Robert Signall. The latter has since devoted his time to live stock and speculations. Mr. Ruge has, for a number of years, been the "right hand man" in Miller's hardware store. He has played quite a prominent part in city politics as will be noted under that head.

The firm of Ruge & Signall was succeeded by Signall & Louisfield in January, 1900. The individual members of the firm are Charles Signall and L. Louisfield. Both of these gentlemen are too well known to require any remarks from the writer. They have both spent a part of their lives on the farm and also in business enterprises in this city.

The loss they sustained on March 18, 1900, will be noted under the head of fires.

The first week in April of this year Julius Ruge purchased what was saved out of the Signall & Louisfield fire, and has opened up a shop in the Laflar building (formerly the Hire building) with Charles Signall as salesman.

A. J. SEXTON succeeded J. W. Leonard & Co. in February, 1900, when he purchased the stock and business block. Mr. Sexton is mentioned in connection with The Central Barber shop and needs no introduction here.

HOFFMANN'S CASH STORE: The firm style is Henry Hoffmann & Co. The company consists of G. A. Rober. This firm succeeded Henry Hoffmann in March, 1899. This store contains three stocks:- The stock of Henry Hoffmann; the stock of E. C. Perry and the stock of Rober & Hoffmann. The stocks of Henry Hoffmann and E. C. Perry were consolidated in January, 1899, and that of Henry Hoffmann and Rober & Hoffmann in March, 1899, as soon as the store buildings of E. C. Perry and Henry Hoffmann had been remodeled to accommodate the different stocks,- making one large room.

Although this is not a department store, still, it is a general store run on a large scale, arranged so neatly and conducted so systematically as to present the appearance of a number of special stocks arranged in one large room. They handle gent's and ladies furnishing goods, notions, dry goods, queensware, groceries, boots and shoes. They conduct their business on a cash basis and take produce in exchange.

THE MANNING MERCANTILE COMPANY: September 16, 1898, the Lawrence Block was completed and this and the south half of Union Block was occupied by the Manning Mercantile Company. Since then there have been additions and improvements almost constantly under process of construction. Among their modern improvements are: a cash carrier system; steam heating plant; elevators, and gas lighting plant.

June 20, 1899, the capital stock of the corporation was increased to \$25000. The loss they sustained this year by fire at the North-Western Elevator will be noted under another head.

The different departments of this store consists of: groceries, gents and ladies furnishing goods, boots and shoes, millinery, drugs, hardware, musical instruments, agricultural implements wagons and buggies, grain, coal and lumber.

The new officers of this corporation, elected May 1, 1900, are: Jacob Ohde, Pres.; Fred Gloe, Sec.; Philip Dietz, Jacob Ohde and George Dietz, Directors.

S. B. FRITZ: On May 1st 1900, Mr. Fritz severed his connection with the Manning Mercantile Company, and a few days later rented the Wright building where he opened up a fresh stock of groceries. Mr. Fritz, ever since the organization of the Manning Mercantile Company, has been one of its principal stock holders, and has always been one of the directors, the president and manager till May 1st just past, when he was succeeded by Jacob Ohde.

HANSEN BROTHERS: The firm of Karsten & Hansen underwent a change of members August 16, 1899, owing to the death of the senior member of the firm, John Karsten. The firm was changed to Hansen Bros., the junior member being Herman Hansen, a brother of the former junior member who is now the senior member of the firm.

Mr. Karsten left his farm, which is situated north of Manning, in the fall of 1883 and entered into the mercantile business, which he followed till the time of his death which was Wednesday, August 2, 1899.

H. P. Hansen has been a clerk in this store for a number of years, and is well prepared for the responsibilities now brought upon him.

It is announced in The Manning Monitor, issued April 6, that this firm carries a full line of millinery stock, - a new feature added to the business.

HENRY HECKMANN, who, as will be seen in other parts of the work, has been connected with the repair department of Wehrmann's shoe store, in the middle of last June, severed his connection with the same and opened up on his own responsibility, in an apartment, prepared for him, in Hoffmann & Co's store.

MISS ESTELLE BLACKMUN moved her millinery stock to West Side, July 31, 1899.

FRY & GRUNDMEIER succeeded Fred Miller in the hardware business August 9, 1899.

Mr. Grundmeier is well known around Manning, both as a farmer and as a mechanic. He has followed the latter occupation in this vicinity for a number of years past. Mr. Fry is mentioned in other parts of the work.

FRED MILLER retained his implement business and has leased the Bennett building immediately east of the bank, which he will make his headquarters. His machinery and buggy repository is located in the North-Western yards.

SCHROEDER BROTHERS, drugs and jewelry, succeeded R. R. Rogers October 15, 1893. The new firm consists of F. P. and C. J. Schroeder.

F. P. Schroeder, for a number of years past, managed the store of Lewis & Grau at Templeton. He is a full fledged pharmacist and gives his special attention to the drug department and prescription work.

C. J. Schroeder has had the management of the jewelry department of this stock since 1893, during which time, his skill as an engraver has earned for him a wide reputation. His attention is devoted principally to the jewelry department and general stock.

LEWIS & GRAU, sold their branch drug store at Templeton, Ia., August 25, 1899.

Herman Grau, junior member of the firm, passed an examination before the state board of pharmacy, and became a registered pharmacist November 24, 1899.

CHAS. J. PARKHOUSE opened up his harness shop December 10, 1898. He learned the trade with his father who resides at Traer, Iowa, and Thos. Parkhouse of this city. He was associated with the latter from the time he opened up a shop in this place till the date last mentioned, when Charles J. opened up a shop and started into business on his own responsibility.

THE W. T. JOYCE COMPANY: L. E. Stanton, manager of the Joyce Lumber Yard at this place, was transferred to Carroll, in June of this year, where he was promoted to District Manager. He was succeeded, as manager of this yard, by Rudolph Wohlers, who, for a number of years past, has been employed as yard man. Mr. Wohlers has been succeeded in this capacity by August Dethlefs.

This firm was formerly run under the style of D. Joyce. Then, the estate of D. Joyce and later, W. T. Joyce, only son of D. Joyce. In January, 1900, the firm incorporated under the name of W. T. Joyce Company under which name it is conducted at the present time.

WILLIAM MEIER leased the Johnson building, in block 7, and opened a saloon there May 5, 1900. He handles the Sioux City Brewing Co.'s beer. Mr. Meier managed the "Manning Exchange" when Earnest Riepen of Denison was its owner, prior to two years ago.

PAUL MOERKE, cigar manufacturer, located in Manning the middle of September, 1899. He was previously located at Sioux City. His factory is located in the Blohm building, on South Main Street.

CLAUS EDENS succeeded Graves & Moreau in the Corner Saloon in the early nineties. He opened up a saloon in the fall of 1899, having succeeded Peter Soehl who had preceded him but a short time.

JOHN RATHJENS, live stock dealer, dissolved partnership with Mr. Schouboe in the latter part of 1898 and has since continued the business alone.

J. W. MILLER, live stock, after dissolving partnership with Jacob Ohde has continued the business alone. Mr. Ohde now devotes his attention to the management of the Manning Mercantile Company.

U. L. PATTON launched into the live stock business in 1899, and is following the same at the present time.

LEAKE'S ELEVATOR: What was formerly known as Patton's Elevator, was conveyed to W. J. Leak & Sons (A. J. & W. S.) of Rippey, Ia. A short time after the above transfer, the same firm bought the Halbur Elevator, and the management of these elevators is distributed between the three members of the firm, while their place of residence is at Manning. In August they also purchased the elevator at Ross, Ia., and in March, 1900, A. J. Leake purchased of W. Burnside his elevator and grain and coal business at Audubon, Iowa. This makes four elevators in this section, that are owned by this family.

BRENNAN BROS. LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE: This barn was formerly known as Wonder's Barn, and operated by August Wonder up till April, 1900 when he was succeeded by Wm. and M. M. Brennan.

PARK LIVERY BARN: J. A. Mills, who was the proprietor of this barn, sold the same to A. M. Ayers of Gray, Ia., February 6, 1899.

Mr. Ayres comes well recommended as a good judge of horses and the rolling stock commonly used in this line, so that he can readily anticipate the demands of the business.

Mr. Mills devotes his time to speculating and farming. He deals principally in stock cattle and work horses.

J. C. OSBORN, D. D. S., a graduate from the college of dental surgery at Louisville, Kentucky, located in Manning, for the practice of his profession, about September 1, 1899. He occupies, as his office, the front rooms in the Loes block, over Reinholdt's buggy repository.

J. E. BAKER, D. O., who is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, located in Manning the first of July, 1899. His office is located in Barber Block. He has the distinction of being the first physician of this school to locate in Manning.

LEE & ROBB abandoned the Manning office in November 1898, owing to the necessity of a larger force at the main office in Carroll. The Manning business has been conducted from Carroll since that time.

THOMAS H. BOYLAN received his professional training at the Sioux Falls University where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Science in 1888. He was associated with Dr. R. F. Warrack of Sioux Falls in the practice of dentistry during the years of 1890 and '91. During his preparation for the profession of law Mr. Boylan read under B. I. Salinger from 1893 to 1897, when he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law in the fall of 1898, in Manning, where he is located at the present time. Mr. Boylan has also been in the mercantile business and is an expert accountant.

Since the above was written, Mr. Boylan has formed a partnership [with attorney John Mosier of Audubon, Ia., to which place he has moved his office and will, hence forth make his home. His permanent location in Aububon took place about April 1st, 1900. The firm style is Mosier & Boylan.

THE BASEMENT BARBER SHOP was opened up in January, 1899, by C. T. Corbin. In June, 1899, F. S. Fitzsimmons, of Vail, became proprietor and continued about a month, when he was succeeded by W. H. Threlkeld. In the first of October of this same year Henry Graves, Jr., bought Mr. Threlkeld out and has operated the business ever since. Mr. Graves spent a years apprenticeship under Mr. Murray so as to become thoroughly adapted to the business. His shop is situated under the Bank of Manning.

THE CENTRAL BARBERSHOP changed hands in January, 1900, when J. A. Sexton was succeeded by Byron Offineer. Mr. Sexton has retired from the profession. Mr Offineer's preparation for his profession has consisted in years of practice in Chicago and other of our largest cities.

J. F. WEBB, photographer, formerly of Coon Rapids, located a photograph gallery in Lot 10, Block 7, operated the same till the middle of June, when he discontinued the business and returned to his native city.

THE W. B. PARROTT CO., butter and eggs, succeeded Koepke Brothers in the middle of March, 1900. The firm of Koepke Bros. succeeded Judson & Lenhart in March, 1899, and consisted of Charles and Fred Koepke. These gentlemen were reared in this community and are personally known by all its inhabitants.

Mr. Parrott sold this business to the firm of Judson & Lenhart as will be noted in another part of the work. After this transaction he went on the road for a commission house of New York City. He also established a butter, egg and poultry house at Lake View, Ia., in 1899 in partnership with D. J. Summerville of this place. Mr. Parrott makes his home at Manning, while Mr. Summerville manages the business at Lake View.

Mr. Summerville was reared in this community and his business sagacity and integrity require no mention as they speak for themselves.

BAILEY'S CIGAR FACTORY: Henry Bailey opened up a cigar factory in the Hire building which is located on Lot 10, Block 3, September 1, 1889. He has taken in with him, Chas. Loctel, an experienced cigar maker, formerly of Sioux City.



JULIUS BRUNNIER



C. H. REINHOLDT

Mr. Bailey had the misfortune to loose both of his feet, while breaking in the North-Western yards at Kirkman, in the fall of 1899. He needs no introduction as he has been a citizen of Manning for a number of years.

MANNING BRICK YARDS: C. V. Epley became proprietor of this plant April 1, 1895. He was succeeded by Bailey & Jensen in December, 1897. August 25, 1898, the firm dissolved partnership and Ole Jensen became sole proprietor, having remained in that capacity ever since. The plant is situated on the Frank Long farm, about eighty rods north of the North-Western depot. The business was discontinued at this place in the spring of 1900.

THE MANNING CREAMERY was transferred by Hoelker Bros. to A. T. Bennett during the summer of 1898. Mr. Bennett retained W. F. Miller as manager till February, 1899, when the latter purchased the plant of Mr. Bennett and became sole proprietor.

Mr. Miller is a professional dairyman and butter maker, having been in the business for years, either managing creameries for some one else or running them on his own responsibility.

In the middle of March, 1900, he disposed of his creamery to Wiese Bros. & Sweger as will be noted from a clipping taken from the Manning Monitor bearing date of March 23, 1900:

Wiese Bros., have formed a partnership with a Mr. Sweger for the purpose of doing a creamery business. The firm has already purchased four creameries—Manning, Irwin, Aspinwall and Botna—and expect to build a new one at Manilla. Wiese Bros. will continue in the merchandise business, which will be managed by Charles, the junior member. Messrs. Adam Wiese and Sweger will give most if not all of their attention to the management of the creameries.

Mr. Miller moved his family to Harlan, Ia., where he has accepted the management of the creamery at that place.

THE OIL WAGON of C. G. Knapp has changed hands a number of times since Mr. Knapp sold the business in 1893 to Chas. McVey. The successive owners have been Chas. McVey, A. J. Corbin, Frank Beal, S. C. Babington, Gus. Bohnsack and Niels Wiese. The last named having taken possession of the same just recently.

JOHN RICHTER, purchased the building adjoining the Park livery barn on the north and opened up a blacksmith shop in September, 1893. Mr. Richter for a couple of years previous, had been employed in the blacksmith and machine shop of John Vossbeck. Previous to this he had served for some time, in the same capacity, in the 3rd, cavalry, regiment of the U. S. Army.

J. P. ARP discontinued the carpenter and contracting business in the fall of 1899, when he accepted the management of a lumber yard at Humboldt, Ia., to which city he has moved permanently.

LORENZ HUBER came to Manning in 1899 when he engaged in the carpenter business, which trade he is following at the present time.

GEORGE OHDE: learned the carpenter trade under Joseph Arp and when the latter left Manning, Mr. Ohde started business on his own responsibility and has a goodly number of contracts in force at the present time.

H. C. PETERS has, for some time, devoted his attention to the trade of brick and stone masonry and responds to calls for contracts in this line.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor	Clerk	Treasurer
Fred Miller, Dem.	Julius Ruge, Dem.	Wm. Wehrmann, Dem.
W. B. Parrott, Rep.	Councilmen	Martin Brunnier, Dem.
John Hoffmann, Dem.	U. L. Patton, Rep.	Peter Murray, Dem.
Health Physician	E. K. Johnson, Rep.	Marshal
T. S. McKenna, M. D., Rep.		Elias Hollingsworth, Dem.
Assessor		Night Watch
Geo. H. Ohnsman, Rep.		Frank Blair, Rep.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS

County Physician for Warren Township

L. F. Moser, M. D., Dem.

Assessor	Clerk	
H. H. Hinz, Dem.	Julius Brunnier, Dem.	
Constables	Justices	
Chris J. Larson, Rep.	William Johnson, Dem.	
Peter Kuhl, Dem.	Frank H. Long, Dem.	
D. W. Sutherland, Rep.	Trustees	
L. E. Stanton, Republican.	J. H. Brandhorst, Dem.	Fred Miller, Dem.
	Township Chairmen	
		Mathias Jones, Democrat.

MISCELLANEOUS

John T. Jay, Representative, Democrat.
 F. A. Bennett, State Bank Examiner, Republican.
 Chris Grube, Supervisor, Third District, Democrat.
 D. W. Sutherland, Commissioner Soldier's Relief Fund, Republican.
 H. C. Claussen, Deputy-Sheriff, Democrat.
 A. T. Bennett, County Chairman, Republican.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor	Clerk	Treasurer
Fred Miller, Dem.	Rudolph Wohlers, Dem.	Wm. Wehrmann, Dem.
U. L. Patton, Rep.	Councilmen	
E. K. Johnson, Rep.	Martin Brunnier, Dem.	W. B. Parrott, Rep.
Health Physician	Peter Murray, Dem.	Gustav Franke, Dem.
T. S. McKenna, M. D., Rep.		Marshal
Assessor		Elias Hollingsworth, Dem.
William Johnson, Dem.		Night Watch
		Frank Blair, Rep.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS

County Physician for Warren Township

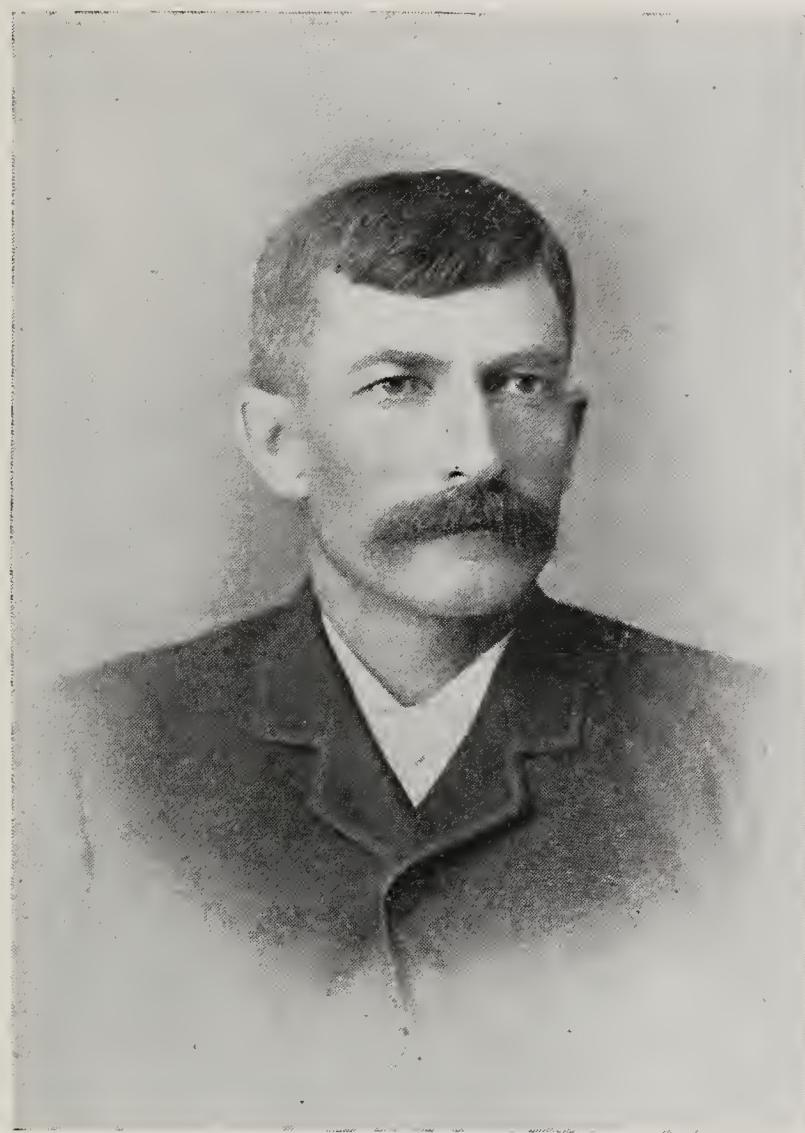
L. F. Moser, M. D., Dem.

Assessor	Clerk	
Herman Hinz, Dem.	Julius Brunnier, Dem.	
Peter Kuhl, Dem.	B. F. Wood, Rep.	
Chris Larson, Rep.	Wm. Johnson, Dem.	
D. W. Sutherland, Rep.	Township Chairmen	Fred Miller, Dem.
Wilson N. Rugg, Republican.	Hy. Brandhorst, Dem.	Mathias Jones, Democrat
	Miscellaneous	
Albert T. Bennett, Representative, Republican.		
Chris Grube, Supervisor Third District, Democrat.		
D. W. Sutherland, Commissioner Soldier's Relief Fund, Republican.		
Hans C. Claussen, Deputy-Sheriff, Democrat.		

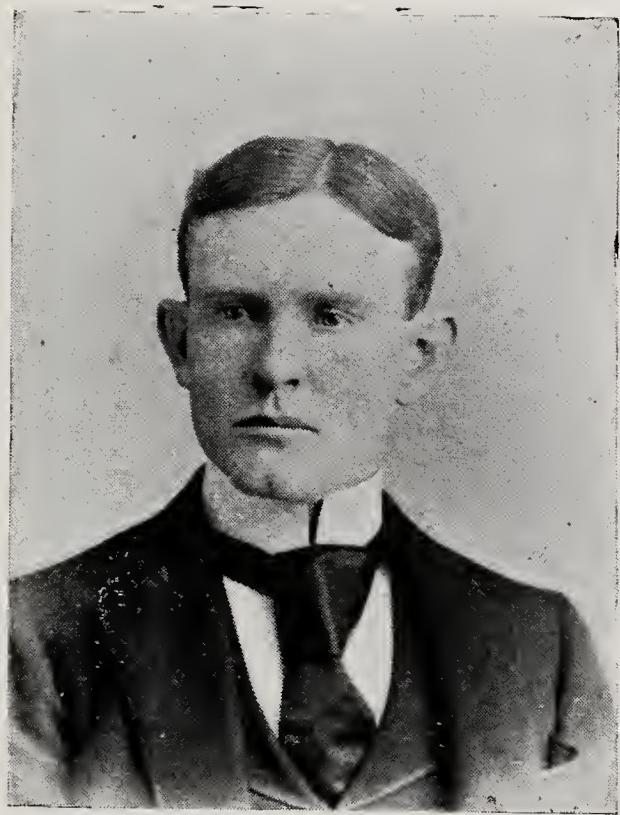
BUSINESS DIRECTORY JUNE 1, 1900.

- Aikman, J. R. Laborer
 Atherton, H. D. Drayman and House Mover.
 Atherton, Adora School Teacher
 Atherton, Della Compositor (Monitor)
 Asmus, John Retired
 Armatage, E. L. Laborer
 Ayers, A. M. Proprietor, Park Livery Barn
 Babington, L. Teamster (Breon's Dray Line)
 Barnes, Floyd Teamster
 Bailey, H. W. Engineer (C. & N. W. Ry.)
 Bailey, H. S. Traveling Salesman
 Bailey, Geo. Hostler (Park Livery Barn)
 Barker, Todd Clerk (Park Hotel)
 Becker, Henry Laborer
 Berry, Geo. Laborer
 Beal, Capt. J. G. Nursery Solicitor
 Beal, Frank Driver for Dr. Williams.
 Becker, Hy. Harness maker (T. D. Parkhouse)
 Bennett, A. T. Lawyer and Vice Pres., German Savings Bank
 Bill, Fred Tailor (G. Franke)
 Boos, C. M. B. Dentist
 Blair, Frank Night Watch
 Blair, Mrs. Frank Dress maker
 Blair, Leola School Teacher
 Branson, D. W. Retired
 Breckenridge, Mrs. C. F. Dressmaker
 Breckenridge, Edw. Clerk (Hy. Hoffmann & Co.)
 Breckenridge, Grace School Teacher
 Brent, Chas. Contractor
 Brent, Edward Carpenter (Chas. Brent)
 Breon, Benj. Proprietor Breon's Dray Line and Breon's Hotel
 Breon, S. with Breon's Dray Line and Breon's Hotel
 Brennan, Wm. Partner, Brennan Bro's Livery
 Brennan, M. M. Partner, Brennan Bro's Livery
 Brown, R. A. Roundhouseman (C. & N. W. Ry.)
 Brunnier, J. A. F. General Merchandise
 Brunnier, H. G. A. Clerk of District Court
 Brunnier, Martin with (J. A. F. Brunnier)
 Brunnier, Carrie Clerk (J. A. F. Brunnier)
 Brunnier, Julius, Jr. Clerk (J. A. F. Brunnier)
 Brunnier, Katheryn Trimmer (Mrs. Mueller)
 Buhmann, Henry Barkeeper (John Hansen)
 Button, R. G. Miller
 Carpenter, W. F. Cashier German Savings Bank
 Carlisle, H. C. School Janitor
 Coe, C. W. Retired
 Cöe, C. C. Foreman and Editor Monitor
 Cook, John Wheel wright
 Corbin, H. T. Painter
 Cernt, John Cobbler (Wm. Wehrmann)
 Chase, A. C. Traveling Salesman
 Claussen, H. C. Drayman and Deputy Sheriff
 Claussen, Bertha Dressmaker
 Claussen, Claus with H C. Claussen
 Corbin, A. J. Laborer
 Dailey, G. M. Painter
 Dailey, Mabel School Teacher
 Dau, Fred Manager Germania Hall
 Dau, Geo. Driver (Joseph Feldmann)
 Dethlefs, August Yardman (W. T. Joyce Lumber Co.)
 Dethlefs, Peter Traveling Salesman
 Dethlefs, Mollie A. School Teacher.
 Dillingham, Samuel Laborer

Dixon, Mrs. Mary Laundry
 Dixon, Charles F. School Teacher
 Dinesen, Chris Stone cutter and Mason
 Doud, R. H. Sec. and Treas. Doud Milling Co.
 Doud, Benj. S. Asst. Sec. Doud Milling Co.
 Dutton, O. E. Cashier, First National Bank
 Dunick, E. A. Laborer
 Edens, Claus Saloon
 Eden, Jessie School Teacher
 Eden, Clarence School Teacher
 Ehrenhard, Philip Furniture
 Ehrenhard, E. C. Furniture
 Ewald, Henry Barkeeper (Wm. Meyer)
 Farrel, M. E. Laborer
 Fonken, Hico Clerk (Jay & Grelck)
 Finch, Bert. Miller (Doud Milling Co.)
 Feldmann, Joseph Saloon and Manning Bottling Works
 Feldmann, Fred Manager Manning Bottling Works
 Franke, Gustav Tailor
 Freelove, Floyd Miller, Assistant (Doud Milling Co.)
 Freelove, May Trimmer (Mrs. Henry Mueller)
 Freelove, Nettie School Teacher
 Frahm, John Clerk (C. H. Reinholdt)
 Fry, S. F. Hardware (Fry & Grundmeier)
 Free, H. M. Stone Mason
 Fuller, A. C. School Teacher
 Fritz, S. B. Grocery
 Fritz, A. J. Mason
 Gloe, J. F. Secretary Manning Mercantile Company
 Grau, H. G. Partner, Lewis & Grau (Drugs) and
 Lewis, Grau & Metzger, (Jewelry)
 Grau, Dethlef Retired
 Graves, Henry Barkeeper (Gus. Stegemann)
 Graves, Henry Jr. Barber Shop
 Graves, Honnas Helper (Jens Hansen)
 Grelck, John Clothier (Jay & Grelck)
 Grube, Chris Capitalist
 Grube, C. J. Retired
 Grube, John Section hand
 Gruhn, Mrs. Aug. Carpet weaver
 Grundmeier, Hugo Hardware
 Goetsch, Henry Well digger
 Gutschow, Bertha Milliner (Manning Mercantile Co.)
 Halford, Jos. Retired
 Hall, Ida School Teacher
 Halley, Wm. Horseman
 Hagge, Emma Clerk (Manning Mercantile Company)
 Hagge, Claus Retired
 Hagemann, Chas. Section Foreman (C. & N. W.)
 Hall, J. L. Retired
 Hansen, Theo. General Merchandise (Hansen Bro's.)
 Hansen, H. P. General Merchandise (Hansen Bro's.)
 Hansen, Mrs. Theo. Clerk (Hansen Brothers)
 Hansen, Jens N. Saloon
 Hansen, John Saloon
 Hansen, Dietrich Mustard Factory
 Hart, W. H. U. S. Express and Agent (C. M. & St. P.)
 Haupt, John C. Painter
 Haupt, Fred with John C. Haupt
 Heckmann, Hy. Cobbler
 Heckmann, Louie Clerk (Henry Hoffmann & Co.)
 Hendricks, Hans Laborer
 Hinrichs, Mathias Carpenter
 Hoffmann, Hy. Gen. Merchandise (Hy. Hoffmann & Co.)
 Hoffmann, Frank Implement man (Manning
 Mercantile Company)



J. A. MILLS



E. A. ROBB

Hoffmann, Carsten Retired
 Hoffmann, John Lumber (Hoffmann & Son)
 Hoffmann, Herman Lumber (Hoffmann & Son)
 Hollingsworth, Elias City Marshal
 Hollingsworth, Lorenzen Barber (Byron Offineer)
 Hollingsworth, Walter Driver (H. H. Parish)
 Holmes, Chas. Carpet weaver
 Huber, Byron Carpenter
 Jay, J. T. Clothier (Jay & Grelck)
 Jenson, J. P. Fish Vender
 Jenson, Guy Hostler
 Jensen, ——Driver (John Hansen)
 Jentsch, Paul Exchange Clerk (Doud Milling Company)
 Johnson, E. K. Manager Milwaukee Elevator
 Johnston, Wm. Ice Merchant
 Johnston, Fred Deliveryman (Wm. Johnston)
 Johnston, Arthur Deliveryman (Wm. Johnston)
 Johnston, Bert Mason
 Jones, Peter School Teacher
 Jones, Mathias Capitalist
 Kaiser, Chris. Section Foreman (C. M. & St. P.)
 Karstens, Laura Clerk (Hansen Bros.)
 Kane, J. W. Brakeman (C. & N. W.)
 Kee, Sam Laundry
 Kemp, F. W. Stenographer (A. T. Bennett)
 Kenyon, C. C. Barber (Byron Offineer)
 Kinney, Benj. Machinist
 Kinney, Mary School Teacher
 Koch, H. J. Clerk (Manning Mercantile Company)
 Koepke, Chas. School Teacher
 Koepke, Fred Carpenter (Geo. Ohde)
 Koepke, Lena Compositor (Der Manning Herold)
 Kook, Herman Carpenter
 Kraus, Berthold Proprietor Der Manning Herold
 Krudolph, Wm. Section Foreman (C & N. W.)
 Kruse, Jacob Laborer
 Kuhl, Chris City Hotel
 Kuhl, Henry Retired
 Laflar G. W. Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
 and Proprietor of The Manning Monitor
 Langer, Carl Music Teacher
 LaShelle, J. W. Agent American Express and
 C. & N. W. Ry. Co.
 Leake, W. J. Grain Merchant [Leake & Sons' Elevator]
 Leake, A. J. Grain Merchant [Leake & Sons' Elevator]
 Leake, W. S. Grain Merchant [Leake & Sons' Elevator]
 Leonard, Francis Retired
 Leonard, Hattie Music Teacher
 Leonard, J. W. Retired
 Lewis, J. A. Partner Lewis & Grau [Drugs] and
 Lewis, Grau & Metzger [Jewelry]
 Louisfield, Louie Butcher (Julius Ruge)
 Liddle, E. A. Wheel wright
 Lienemann, John Contractor
 Lienemann, Mrs. John Dressmaker
 Lindsay, F. M. Clerk [Manning Mercantile Company]
 Livingston, Mrs. E. Y. Dressmaker
 Loch, Joseph Musician
 Loch, Theo. Laborer
 Long, F. H. Wholesale Fruit
 Long, Olive School Teacher
 Loptein, F. Clerk [Hy. Hoffmann & Co's Cash Store]
 Luetje, Alvina Dressmaker
 Lyden, C. E. Photographer
 Marshall, C. H. Traveling Salesman

Paulsen, George Engineer [Doud Milling Company]
 Puck, Albert Asst. Cashier, German Savings Bank
 Peters, H. C. Mason
 Perison, E. C. Yardman [The Green Bay Lumber Co.]
 Perry, E. C. Merchant Retired
 Popp, Dethlef Teamster
 Potter, W. H. Fireman [C. & N. W.]
 Priest, S. D. Live Stock
 Probert, W. S. Horseman
 Rademann, Peter Drayman
 Radeleff, H. D. Ice Merchant and Nurseryman
 Radeleff, Chas. Blacksmith [John Richter]
 Rathjens, Jno. Live Stock
 Reimer, Aug. Painter
 Reinholdt, C. H. Hardware, Agr. Implements and Carriages
 Reinholdt, Jno. Clerk [C. H. Reinholdt]
 Reinholdt, August Clerk [Lewis & Grau]
 Resner, A. K. Physician
 Rethlefsen, Marie School Teacher
 Richter, John Blacksmith Shop
 Rober, G. A. General Merchandise [H. Hoffmann & Co.]
 Rocksein, W. F. School Teacher
 Roehse, C. W. Laborer
 Rogers, Douglas Lawyer
 Rogers, Chas. Painter
 Rostermundt, N. Retired
 Rohr, Henry Manager, Green Bay Lumber Yard
 Roys, F. M. Veterinary
 Ruge, Julius Meat Market
 Ruge, Mrs. Julius Dressmaker
 Rugg, W. N. Park Hotel
 Rugg, N. N. with W. N. Rugg
 Schade, Jno. Implement man [Fred Miller]
 Schelldorf, Geo. P. Implement man [C. H. Reinholdt]
 Schilling, Nic. Blacksmith Shop
 Schmidt, Chas. Arp & Schmidt, Contractors
 Schrum, Fred Mason
 Schoening, Fred Laborer
 Scilers, A. Brakeman (C & N. W.)
 Shephard, J. P. Livery
 Sievers, Henry School Teacher
 Sievers, Adele Seamstress [G. Franke]
 Sexton, A. J. Cash Grocery
 Signall, Robt. Horse Dealer and Speculator
 Signall, Jas. School Teacher
 Signall, Chas. Salesman [Julius Ruge]
 Smith, Dora School Teacher
 Smith, Emma Clerk (Manning Mercantile Company)
 Smith, John Carpenter [Geo. Ohde]
 Sparwine, Fritz Laborer
 Sprinkle, Clarence Teamster [Benj. Breon]
 Sprinkle, Harry Harness maker [T. D. Parkhouse]
 Sprinkle, William Carpenter
 Steen, Wilhelm Bar keeper [Jens N. Hansen]
 Stegemann, Gus. Saloon
 Stephany, Peter Post Master
 Stephany, Mrs. Peter Assistant Post Mistress
 Stephany, Kathryn Deputy Post Mistress
 Stuhr, Chris. Laborer
 Stumpe, Reinhardt Tinner [Hugo Grundmeier]
 Summerville, D. J. with W. B. Parrott & Co.
 Sutherland, D. W. President, First National Bank
 Sutherland, R. G. Asst. Cashier, First National Bank
 Sutherland, R. E. Cashier, Bank of Manning
 Sweger.— Creamery [Wiese Bro's & Sweger]

Thomas, E. A. Day Operator [C. M. & St. P.]
 Tank, Julius Clerk [Hy. Hoffmann & Co's Cash Store]
 Tank Geo. Retired
 Thomsen, Mrs. H. W. Millinery
 Thomsen, H. W. Musician
 Uthoff, Mrs. D. Uthoff's Hotel
 Van Patton, C. L. Horse Dealer
 Vogt, Henry Painter
 Voss, Chas. Bar keeper [Claus Edens]
 Vossbeck, John Blacksmith Shop
 Walters, O. B. School Teacher
 Walters, Mrs. O. B. School Teacher
 Weaver, S. T. Pastor, Methodist Church
 Wehrmann, Wm. Boots and Shoes
 Wehrmann, J. Clerk [H. Hoffmann & Co's Cash Store]
 Wehrmann, Christ Retired
 Wensel, Fred Miller [Doud Milling Company]
 Wiese, Adam Creamery [Wiese Bros. & Sweger]
 Wiese, Theresia Trimmer [Mrs. Henry Mueller]
 Wiese, Niels Oil Dealer
 Wilkinson, John Hostler [A. M. Ayers]
 Williams, R. R. Physician
 Wilson, Joseph President, Bank of Manning
 Wilson, Howard Speculator
 Wichmann, Henry Helper [Gus. Stegemann]
 Wiseman, Frank Laborer
 Wood, B. F. Traveling Salesman
 Woodrow James Conductor [C. & N. W.]
 Woolman, Miles Mason
 Woolman, Effie School Teacher
 Wohlers, R. Manager The W. T. Joyce Lumber Co.
 Wonder, August Implement man (James Matteson)
 Wood, Geo. Laborer
 Wonder, Honnas Engineer [Pump Station C. M. & St. P.]
 Wonderlich, W. F. Pharmacist [Manning Mercantile Co]
 Worstall, Anna Dressmaker [Manning Mercantile Co.]
 Wunrath, Wm. Traveling Salesman
 Wunrath, Hugo Clerk [H. Hoffmann & Co's Cash Store]
 Wunrath, Wm. Jr. Clerk (H. Hoffmann & Co's Cash Store)
 Young, A. Retired

Business Changes since May 8, 1900.

Since the completion of the firm histories up till May 8th, 1900, there have been a few important business changes of which we will make brief mention before closing the publication of the work.

FRY & GRUNDMEIER, hardware, underwent a change the first week in May, when Mr. Grundmeier the junior member of the firm, purchased Mr. Fry's interest. Mr. Grundmeier, now conducts the business on his own responsibility.

CHARLES SCHMIDT, furniture, was succeeded by Philip Ehrenhard about May 25th of the present year.

Mr. Ehrenhard was a resident of Manning during the first three years of the town's existence, having followed the carpenter trade. His recent home was at Fremont, Ia.

Mr. Schmidt has formed a partnership with J. P. Arp for the purpose of conducting a contracting business with headquarters at Manning.

Mr. Arp has, recently, returned from Humboldt, where he has been engaged in the lumber business for the past year.

PETER MURRAY, barber shop and bath rooms, sold an interest to John Needles, in March of the present year. The facts have just been brought to the writer's notice.



J. L. ROBB

Corrections.

- Page 7:- Under the heading APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION, the two years "1892" should read 1832 respectively.
- Page 20:- In the 5th line from bottom, "Fining" should read Fixing.
- Page 34:- In the 5th line, "Dictric" should read District.
- Page 48:- In the 13th line, "Ascention" should read Accession.
- Page 48:- In the 15th line, "between 4:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m." should read between 7:00 p. m. and 4:00 a. m.
- Page 56:- In the 16th line from the bottom, "1880" should read 1890.
- Page 63:- In the 3rd line under heading AMERICAN HOUSE FIRE, "1894" should read 1884.
- Page 63:- In the 2nd line under heading FIRE IN E. C. PERRY'S STORE, "1884" should read 1888.
- Page 89:- In the 14th line, "coward" should read corpse.
- Page 95:- In the 9th line, "Rober, Macklin" should read Robert Macklin.
- Page 96:- The pastors of the Methodist Church are continued on page 163
- Page 98:- The pastors of the Methodist Church are given up to the year 1886. Through an oversight, the remainder were omitted, but are given below.

Rev. Eckles served one term of two years, from 1886 to 1888; Rev. O'Fling, from 1888 to 1890; Rev. S. A. Roberts, from 1890 to 1892; Rev. S. O. Elliott, a part of the term of 1892 to 1894; Rev. Cox, the un-completed term of Rev. Elliott; Rev. G. W. Wood, 1894 to 1898; Rev. S. T. Weaver, 1898 to the present time-

- Page 101:- In the 3rd line, "Judicial Committee" should read Judiciary Committee.
- Page 106:- In the 13th line from the bottom, "a market full" should read a market basket full.
- Page 108:- The sub-heading "Dress-makers" should read Barbers.
- Page 110:- The sub-heading "Iveries" should read Liveries.
- Page 118:- In the 18th line, "object" should read appearance,
In the 19th line, "and" should read while.
- Page 121:- In the 10th line from the bottom, "dining cars" should read dining rooms.
- Page 123:- In the 7th line under heading GENERAL STORES, "John Tiehlman" should read Henry Tiehlman.
- Page 131:- In the 3rd line under the heading Park Livery Barn "he was succeeded by William Fonso" should read he succeeded William Fonso.
- Page 142:- In the 15th line, "competence" should read competency.
- Page 143:- Charles O. Marshall should be included in the graduating class of 1900.
"Katheryn Stepheny" should read Kathryn Stephany.
"Sarah Garrett" should read Sara Garrett.
"Dethleffs" or "Dethlef" should read Dethlefs.

A Parting Word.

We beg the indulgence of the reader a few lines, that we may make a few closing remarks by way of explanation regarding the writing and publication of this work. Although we do not wish to burden our readers with the difficulties that this task has afforded us, still, we deem a few explanatory remarks relative to the work proper and possibly interesting.

When this work was taken under advisement, we had in mind, the publication of a history of the county and state, as well as that of Manning, however a careful estimate of the cost and time necessary for the publication of such a work, and the prospects of a subscription sufficient to pay even - the cost of printing convinced us of the inadvisability of so extensive an undertaking, so the publication of the history of Carroll County and of the State of Iowa were abandoned, although they are in manuscript form.

It has taken two years to complete the publication of this work, and during this time, different printers with different tastes and ideas, have had this work under their supervision, thus, causing some variation in the uniformity of the style.

On page 116, has been explained, our difficulty in obtaining data relative to the business enterprises. The same may be said of that part of the work which precedes it.

Such errors as will place wrong construction to the sentences, will be noted and corrected under the head of "Corrections". Out of over 80,000 words it can not be expected that there will be no errors occur and which have passed our scrutiny. Sometimes a word or a name has been mis-spelled in the manuscript by the "pieing", of the type writer or the striking of a wrong key, it has been set thus by the compositor and overlooked in the proof reading, and too, it might occur by the falling out of a type or the insertion of a wrong one after the proof has been read. We trust that these accidental errors will be overlooked by our readers and that all of the circumstances be fully considered before our critics indulge in too severe a criticism.

Before submitting this work to the public, we wish to acknowledge the much needed and highly appreciated assistance rendered us by our friends.

To Ex-Judge Paine, for data relative to the early history of the county; to Secretary of State, Geo. L. Dobson, for plates; and to the Curator of the Historical Society, Chas. H. Aldrich, for cuts and data relative to the early history of the state, we feel very grateful.

To our county officials, - J. P. Laughlin, Philip Lenz, F. H. Sinclair, H. G. A. Brunnier, J. M. Ralph and Ex-County Superintendent, J. J. McMahon, we are greatly indebted for the use of official documents.

To the succeeding proprietors, (Bennett Bros., W. E. Sherlock, and G. W. Laflar) and editors (Charles Coe and Charles Hiworth) of the Monitor, we feel greatly indebted for the use of their files, through which the writer gleaned much of his information.

To all who have so cheerfully assisted us, we extend our most sincere gratitude, and hope that not only ourselves but our readers may profit by their kindly assistance, the result we now take pleasure in presenting to the public.

J. L. Robb.

Berthold Kraus.

Manning, Iowa, June 1, 1900.

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